FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

*Eastern Europe*

Vol II No 060 28 March 1986

ALBANIA

ZERI POPULLIT on Upcoming Congress B 1
U.S. 'Brutal, Agressive Act' Against Libya B 2

BULGARIA

BCP Daily Denounces Anti-Libyan Campaign C 1
Example of U.S. Imperialism [Bozhilov in RABOTNICHESKO DELO 22 Mar] C 1
Libya: Victim of Terror [Karasimeonov in RABOTNICHESKO DELO 26 Mar] C 2
U.S. Navy Accused of Violating Black Sea Border C 3
[Krustev in NARODNA ARMIYA 22 Mar]
UN Delegation Issues Protest Note to U.S. C 4
Atanasov Comments on BCP Organizational Work C 4
Mladenov Examines Foreign Policy Patterns C 6

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Further Reportage on 17th CPCZ Congress D 1
Mamula, Priosik Speeches D 1
Vaclavik Address D 3
Vajnar' Address D 4
Kapek's Address D 5
Haman's Address D 7
Closed Door Session D 8
Husak Reads Election Report D 8
Husak Gives Closing Speech D 9
Congress Closes Proceedings D 12

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Fischer Addresses Foreign Affairs Committee E 1
Kleiber Holds Talks With SRV Engineering Minister E 1

HUNGARY

Gulf of Sidra Called Another 'Tonkin Incident' F 1
[Kanyo in NEPSZABADSAG 26 Mar]
U.S. Contradicts Itself in Libyan Crisis F 2
Kadar, Delegation Depart for Visit to Warsaw F 4
KISZ Secretary on 15 Mar Demonstrations F 4
Planning Official on Economic Expectations F 7
[Balassa in NEPSZABADSAG 15 Mar]

POLAND

PAP Reports 26 Mar PZPR Politburo Session G 1
Increase in Food Prices, Benefits Explained G 2
[TRYBUNA LUDU 17 Mar]
Kubiczek Speaks on Economic Situation G 4

Ministry Announces Increased Meat Ration for April G 4
Officials Examine Polish Debt Situation G 4
Socioeconomic Changes in PZPR Program Reviewed G 5
[ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI 12 Mar]
Attempts To Smuggle Propaganda Material Noted G 6
Monument Erected to Popieluszko in Gdansk Church [Vienna ORF] G 7
Comparison of Joint Polish-Soviet Communique G 7

ROMANIA

LUMEA Condemns U.S.-Libyan Confrontation [27 Mar] H 1
Foreign Trade Enterprise's Performance Noted H 1

YUGOSLAVIA

Gorbachev Action on U.S.-Libya Events Analyzed [Sundic] I 1
Tripoli Assessments Envisage 'New Wave of Violence' [Lukic] I 2
SFRY Signs Trade Agreements With Cuba, Panama I 2
Vlajkovic Departs for DPRK, PRC Visit I 3
Defense Committee Favors Involvement in 'Eureka' I 3
Zagreb Comments on Vote on Chamber Procedures I 3
Defense Secretariat Body Discusses Shortcomings I 4
Stojanovic Addresses Serbian LC CC Session I 5
Croatian Security Official Discusses Nationalism I 7
Bosnia-Herzegovina Official on Security Situation I 9
Bosnia Central Committee Presidium Member Nominated I 10

ZERI I POPULLIT ON UPCOMING CONGRESS

AU271528 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] -- Tirana, March 27 (ATA) -- On March 26, the communists and the masses, the entire people got to know a major and cheerful news, the decision of the 14th plenum of the CC of the party on the convocation of the 9th Congress of the PLA, on November 3 this year ZERI I POPULLIT writes in its editorial. This decision has inspired our people, has elevated to a new scale the political enthusiasm of the masses, our militant unity, the example of courage and sacrifice of the communists, their lofty militancy, to carry further the attained victories and to score fresh and allsided achievements in all the fields of life.

The congresses of the party have always been for the party and people great political events of extraordinary historic importance. In its congresses the party has drawn the balance sheet of the Titanic struggle of the party and people for the construction of socialism and the defence of the country. Socialist Albania has reached high peaks and has attained fresh victories from one congress to the other. And it will happen like this in this new congress. The communists and the masses, the working class, cooperativist peasantry, intelligentsia, militarymen, the youth, the women of our country will see to the 9th congress of the party full of achievements and victories, being fully convinced to realize the present tasks, with lofty optimism for a greater work that lies in store in the future.

The 9th congress of the party will convene in a special situation, ZERI I POPULLIT continues. Comrade Ramiz Alia stressed at the 14th plenum of the Central Committee of the party: "The 9th congress of the party will be a great event for the party and the life of the country. This is the first congress without Comrade Enver, but we must work with multiplied forces to realize it as Comrade Enver wanted, to prepare it and see to the congress in such a way as we prepared and saw to it with Enver. This is a great pledge and obligation, but let it be a matter of honour for all of us, for the members of the Central Committee, as well for all the communists and working people of our country". These words of the leader of the party are an appeal to all the communists and working people, the party organisations and those of the masses, the state and economic organs to further enhance the drive and mobilisation at work, the spirit of action and creative initiative to realise and overfulfil all the tasks of the plan, to temper and steel further the unity of the party with the people, to enhance the leading and organising force of the party, to make the life of the people more prosperous and to further strengthen the defence of our beloved homeland.

The 9th Congress of the PLA will draw the balance sheet of the great historic victories scored during all these years of the complete construction of the socialist society, it will draw the balance sheet of the heroic efforts of the people led by the party, to put into life all the historic decisions of the 8th congress, to carry out the great program of the consolidation of the economy and defence potential, elevation of the well-being of the people, by relying completely on its own forces. This highest assembly of the party will discuss over and approve the directives of the development of the economy and culture during the 8th Five-Year-Plan, which will carry ahead the hitherto achievements and victories, will open up new perspectives of development and progress for our country on the road of socialism.

The 13th and 14th plenums of the CC of the party have defined for 1986 very great tasks of decisive importance for the whole five-year-plan. This year alone, the social production will increase about 9.5 per cent as against the previous year, the overall industrial production over 7.3 per cent and the agricultural one 17 per cent, the volume of capital investments 3.1 per cent, whereas considerable increases will be registered in the export and import of goods.

As it was stressed at the 14th plenum of the CC of the party, the direct manifestation of the great mobilisation of the masses over these three months of this year is the rhythmical realisation of the planned tasks by many working collectives of the districts and branches of the economy.

All these show of a new vigorous work which is noticed this year, of the enhancement of the spirit of self-action and innovations, to introduce widely the method of action. The speeches and advices of Comrade Ramiz Alia have opened up new vistas and have become source of inspiration to raise higher the spirit of mobilisation of the masses.

The realisation and overfulfilment of the plans in all indeces, in every enterprise and sector of the economy, the growth of production and incomes, the enhancement of the revolutionary spirit of the working class communists, cooperativist peasantry, intelligentsia, the increase of the mobilisation of the leading cadres are the best preparations for the congress.

The entire party and people will see to the 9th congress of the party with fresh creative energies, new actions and drives to realise and overfulfil the tasks on all the fronts of the construction and defence of the socialist homeland. Our people, unit united in steel unity round the party, its Central Committee with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head will see to the 9th congress of the party with fresh victories and joys "ZERI I POPULLIT" writes in conclusion.

## U.S. 'BRUTAL, AGGRESSIVE ACT' AGAINST LIBYA

AU251451 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1100 GMT 25 March 86

[Text] As reported by news agencies, the United States last night undertook a brutal aggressive act against Libya. AFP, referring to a Radio Tripoli broadcast, reports that the American military fleet bombarded the center of the city of Sidra on the Libyan coast. The raid was carried out by the American naval military units of the 6th Fleet and by the aircraft carriers Saratoga, America, and Coral Sea, which are engaged in air and sea maneuvers off the Libyan shores. According to the Libyan NEWS AGENCY JANA, American aircraft hit a civilian ship. Additional reports note that the ship was sunk with the loss of all 27 crew members.

News from Radio Tripoli last night pointed out that the Libyan air force units stopped an American attack within Libyan waters and made the Americans withdraw. The same radio reported that two American planes were downed yesterday afternoon and a third was downed in the evening. Radio Tripoli also reported on the determination of the Libyan people to resist the American military aggression, and it appealed to the Arab nation to rally in opposition to American imperialism and rise against its hegemony.

Various Washington reports by American officials acknowledge the full attack of the 6th Fleet against the Libyan ship in the Gulf of Sidra and the region of the city of Sidra itself. White House Spokesman Larry Speaks tried to justify the acts of banditry of the American aggressive forces and at the same time arrogantly threatened that other actions could be taken against Libya; he also said that all necessary precautions have been taken.

## BCP DAILY DENOUNCES ANTI-LIBYAN CAMPAIGN

### Example of U.S. Imperialism

AU271458 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 Mar 86 p 4

[Maksim Bozhilov commentary: "Provocational Maneuvers"]

[Text] In the southern part of the Mediterranean, namely in the immediate vicinity of Libyan shores, the United States has accumulated a military fleet of more than 40 ships, among which are the three aircraft carriers Saratoga, Coral Sea, and America, which recently joined them. This whole armada, together with hundreds of aircraft on carriers are rehearsing "insuring the national interests" of the United States thousands of kilometers from the borders of that country.

The provocational essence of these maneuvers is no secret to anyone. Even the U.S. President's adviser on questions of National Security, namely Admiral Poindexter, declared that this is a provocation, and that it is part of a special schedule set up in Washington. However, the present demonstration of military power is distinguished by its wide scope, and by its exceptionally aggressive character. Against a country such as the Libyan Jamahiriyah, the United States is sending a military force, which is immeasurably greater than any imaginary threat, as Washington claims exists, could justify. If we add the fact that these are the fourth American maneuvers in the area since the beginning of 1986, the United States' goal becomes quite clear -- namely striving to create conditions for a conlfict, so that Washington may have a pretext for military aggression against Libya.

Despite the overt provocations, so far no incidents have occurred, only because Libya has not let itself be provoked. This is enough to irritate Washington, because the fact unmasks the U.S.'s most recent doctrine for achieving its imperialist goal. According to the doctrine of "new globalism," military strength is the first among the "instruments" of Washington for achieving its foreign political ambitions. Since the economic and political pressure against Libya did not result in any changes in anti-imperialist policy and in the opposition against the American plans for "appeasing" the Middle East, Washington is now conducting an overt policy of state terrorism. In addition to this, the policy of state terrorism is the achievement of a government which in words declares itself favorable to a political settlement of the conflicts in "hotbeds" of the planet and "as a protector of peace."

The dangerous character of the anti-Libyan provocation shows that people in Washington continue to consider the world as a playground for exhibiting their imperialist ambitions. Obviously, the United States cannot reconcile itself to the fact that Libya is an independent and sovereign country, which has relations with states of different social systems, and, that it has loyal friends and allies.

## Libya: Victim of Terror

AU271303 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Mar 86

[Panteley Karasimeonov article: "Playing With Fire Can Cause a Conflagration"]

[Text] The violent anti-Libyan campaign of American imperialism, waged with the rich arsenal of the White House, composed of military, economic, and political means, led to the goal for which the United States was striving from the very beginning, namely -- to an overt armed aggression against the territorial sovereignty of the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

In this specific case of demonstration of the policy of neo-globalism, American imperialism did not even wait for a propitious pretext for aggression, but arrogantly provoked it by itself, and the methods of state terrorism, which the United States is invariably using in all concerns of the earth where it considers its "national interests" affected and its "national security" threatened, manifested themselves with full strength.

However, what kind of interests and security can be affected in the case of Libya, which is situated at a distance of thousands of kilometers from the American shores and which is not even part of the "backyard," a term which the United States is using in connection with Central America! There is only one answer to this question: Washington cannot forgive a people who are conducting a consistent, anti-imperialist policy, who have rejected American economic and political domination once and for all. The White House is particularly angry at the active stand adopted by Libya in the Arab-Israeli conflict, which prevents the American-Israeli plans on separatist deals to the detriment of the Arab cause.

For the international public the true reasons for which the U.S. 6th Fleet has been cruising around the Libyan shores for the last 3 months are no secret. Washington would like to crush the Libyan revolution, just as insolently and unceremoniously as it is trying to impose its "diktat" on Nicaragua, Angola, and Mozambique, and upon all those countries whose peoples are adopting an independent policy and are rejecting the "model" of development imposed by the Americans. The policy of neo-globalism, which is waged with methods of state terrorism, is doomed by history. It is no coincidence that the United States has difficulties in finding allies for its military, political, and economic adventures.

The measures adopted by the American Administration only succeeded in enhancing the prestige of the Libyan Jamahiriyah, which is facing the whole world as a victim of the state terrorism of a great power, Mu'ammar Qadhdhafi, the Libyan leader, declared.

The Bulgarian people join in the angry protest of the international public, denouncing this new act of armed aggression against sovereign Libya.

International relations which, owing to the fault of American imperialism, are sufficiently exacerbated, should not be burdened with a new elementof tension whose consequences for world peace are hardly predictable.

U.S. NAVY ACCUSED OF VIOLATING BLACK SEA BORDER

AU261531 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 22 Mar 86 p 4

[Krustyo Krustev article: "About a Hostile Action"]

[Text] Yesterday the mass media published a short but extremely alarming report. We mean the rude 16 March violation of the northern section of the Black Sea border of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, committed by U.S. military vessels, in relation to which the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria has handed a sharp note to the U.S. Embassy in Sofia.

Learning about the provocation one instinctively visualizes the world map and wonders: "What are the U.S. vessels doing here, thousands of kilometers from U.S. territory!" However, the initial surprise passes quickly and turns into a justifiable and spontaneous anger at this latest manifestation of America's new global aspirations to search for "vital interests" in every corner of the world. This totally unprovoked action is an overt demonstration of disrespect for the territorial sovereignty and integrity of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Furthermore, this is the fourth such violation of our country's state borders during the last two calendar years on the part of U.S. military vessels.

The logical comparison with the violation of the Soviet Black Sea border, committed several days earlier, makes all attempts to justify this provocation seem like empty words. The unavoidable conclusion is that the new U.S. aggressive action is a part of a broad intelligence operation against the USSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, whose political and military-technical goals are more than obvious.

Testing the diplomatic nerves of the two socialist countries by dangerous military means is playing with fire. The USSR and the people's Republic of Bulgaria have proven long ago that they posses realism and restraint in the political area; however, to rely on these qualities of the two countries while overtly and rudely violating their internationally recognized borders is more than political adventurism.

Even an ignorant person can understand the clear and military-technical goal of the provocation: Violating the sea borders, the U.S. vessels have engaged in the collection of intelligence information about the reaction to a provoked alarm on the part of the coastal defenses of the USSR and Bulgarian armed troops. Adding to this the numerous eavesdropping devices and other electronic equipment for registering military-technical data with which the U.S. vessels are equipped, the piratical provocation acquires a complete spying image.

As THE NEW YORK TIMES writes in connection with the violation of the Soviet Black Sea border, representative of the Pentagon have declared that the action in the Black Sea, as well as the planned analogous actions along the Libyan coast (for some time already), have a rather "prosaic" goal for the present U.S. Administration; namely, to artificially kindle insane requests for a new increase of the U.S. military expenditures during the 1987 fiscal year.

The piratical actions of the United States in the Black Sea are a deliberate violation of the basic principles and norms of international law and sharply contradict the spirit and agreements of the Geneva summit.

The slight with which Washington regards its provocations of peace and security obviously speaks of the fact that the United States still has not realized the adequacy of words and deeds, expected by the world public.

UN DELEGATION ISSUES PROTEST NOTE TO U.S.

AU281103 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 28 March 86

[Text] The Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the United Nations addressed a protest note to the U.S. mission at the United Nations headquarters, in connection with the recent, inadmissible, and absolutely unacceptable warnings by the United States against the numerical size of the staff of the Bulgarian mission.

The posing of such conditions is in gross contradiction to the international law commitments of the United States as a host country of the United Nations, stemming from the treaty on the UN Headquarters and from other official documents, the note points out. The note expressedly stressed that the question of the numerical size of the staff at the Bulgarian mission in the United Nations is solely within the domain of the Bulgarian Government, and that efforts to restrict this right represents interference in the domestic affairs of each individual member-country of the world organization.

The Bulgarian note recalls that the UN member-states are accredited to this organization and not to the United States. The Bulgarian mission is in solidarity with the profound concern and indignation of the UN member-states in connection with the hostile and arbitrary actions of the U.S. Government as regards the discriminatory measures against a number of states, including Bulgaria.

As the note points out, this policy is not only directed against individual countries, but also against the very foundations of the world organization.

ATANAJOV COMMENTS ON BCP ORGANIZATIONAL WORK

AU271630 Sofia BTA in English 2057 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Text] Sofia, March 25 (BTA) -- In the three decades since the April plenum of the CC of the BCP (1956) which restored the Leninist principles and norms of party and social life, the BCP has allowed neither distortions nor crisis phenomena in socialist construction, Mr. Georgi Atanasov, who was elected member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers last week, states. In the third 1986 issue of the "NOVO VREME" magazine, Mr. Georgi Atanasov, signed as candidate member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and secretary of the CC of the BCP because at the time he was elected the issue of the magazine was already under print, stresses that the BCP has always and in all circumstances consistently revealed the problems and contradictions and has successfully found the ways to their resolution. "Today we have efficient primary party organizations which of course differ in their power and abilities but not a single party organization has violated its political and organizational unity," he points out.

The author of the article which is headlined "The April Course in the Organizational Work of the Party" elucidates the essence of the April approach to a social activity as important as party work.

He notes that this approach is neither a denunciation or a belittling of the valuable traditions and merits of the Blegoev and Dimitrov periods of the BCP. Its essense lies in the creative development of these traditions and merits, in the protection of the general course pursued by the BCP and in the Leninist approach to the new conditions in the new stage of socialist construction.

The article gives full credit to the Bulgarian party and state leader Mr. Todor Zhivkov for the creation and constant promotion of the April approach in the development of the BCP. It stresses that his enormous theoretical and practical contribution is based on the principles of the classics of Marxism-Leninism and on the profound synthesis of the experience of the BCP, of the experience and example of the CPSU and the other fraternal parties. At the same time this creative approach develops and enriches the Marxist-Leninist teachings about the party in compliance with the concrete conditions in Bulgaria.

The author of the article dwells on the fruitful progress made by the BCP in the past thirty years. If in 1956 27.2 per cent of the workers were members of the BCP now they are already 44.4 per cent. Thirty years ago only 20.7 per cent of the communists had a secondary and higher education. Today these are more than 65 per cent.

Characteristic of the last three decades are.

- First: The getting closer and the mutual enrichment of the state and cooperative property of the means of production which led to the decreasing of the essential differences between the town and the village, to the stepped up overcoming of the differences between the classes and within the classes and to the natural development of the all-national nature of the BCP;

- Second: The free constructive and innovatory discussion of the problems, the consideration of the opinion of each communist and the denunciation of the formal attitude to criticism coming from the lower ranks;

- Third: the perfection of the relations within the party which found expression in the growing role of the social and above all labor activity of the communists and in the raising of democracy within the party:

- Fourth: The growing ability of the BCP and of its bodies to reveal the operation of the objective laws governing society and to utilize them fully accompanied by the introduction of new criteria in the practice of the party which are related ever more closely to Bulgarian and world vanguard experience:

- Fifth: The constant efforts directed towards positive changes in the training and qualification of the cadres. Today almost all cadres in the county, city and district party committees have a higher education and more than three thirds of them are engineers, economists and agronomists. All social and professional groups are represented in the leading bodies of the BCP. The great majority of the party cadres are descended from the working class and the peasants. More than a half of the secretaries of the primary party organizations in material production are workers.

Mr. Georgi Atanasov explained that the BCP is defending its leading place in society with the level of its ideological and organizational life, with its skill to lead the people along new roads to social progress which comply with the requirements and the mechanisms of the objective laws of social development.

The BCP is also working out organizational and political mechanisms by means of which it can duly [as received] discover the weaknesses and shortcomings. These are the "secret" reasons thanks to which the BCP has not closed within itself, has not allowed deformations in the social organism, has not alienated itself from the people and has not lost its trust", he points out.

The author of the article dwells on the role of the party forums held in the last three decades in the perfecting of life within the party. He emphasizes that the changes in the life of the BCP are not a passive adaptation, to the contrary, they actively contribute to the stepping up of the socio-economic processe and their development in a correct direction.

In conclusion Mr. Georgi Atanasov writes that during the recent years of the life of the BCP and of the society a new, irreversible process develops, new objective laws governing the construction of mature socialist society appear in the foreground. The rapid techno-scientific revolution, man-festing itself in the form of technological revolution, holds a primary place among these regularities. It is indicative, that in due time and in great detail the BCP has revealed its basic characteristic features and regularities," stresses he. In connection with this the author mentions the February (1985) and January (1986) plenums of the CC of the BCP, which outline the philosophy of the modern development of this country, reveal the ways, forms and means for the further construction of advanced socialist society. The article stresses that the resolutions of these party forums are an example of realism in policy, an example of precise analysis of the dialectic of social development, an example of the BCP's ability to reveal the newly arising problems.

This year's January plenum is assessed by Mr. Georgi Atanasov as an immediate programme for action. He points out that the resolutions of the plenum are aimed decades ahead. Actually this is a large-scale reform, which should be transformed consistently and unflinchingly in life, which presupposes adequate changes in socialist social relations, in basis and superstructure, in management and planning, in the work of economic organizations.

## MLADENOV EXAMINES FOREIGN POLICY PATTERNS

AU271638 Sofia BTA in English 1322 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] Sofia, March 26 (BTA) -- In the latest issue of the magazine "NOVO VREME", Mr. Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria and member of the politburo of the CC of the BCP, analyses the foreign policy course of Bulgaria during the 30 years which have passed after the April Plenum of the CC of the BCP (1956), at which the Leninist norms of party life have been restored.

The truest criterion for the achievements of the Bulgarian foreign policy is a constant growth of its international prestige. Nowadays Bulgaria maintains diplomatic relation with 120 countries, she is a member of more than 300 international governmental and non-governmental organizations. These aspects are in close relations to the two main aspects of Bulgarian foreign policy: Its socialist content and the Leninist style of its planning and carrying out, which has acquired a new creative and principled development with the April plenum.

Mr. Petur Mladenov stresses that Bulgaria's foreign policy is profoundly peaceful, genuinely democratic and consistently international. An essential feature of its course is the unflinching belief in the triumph of socialism and communism, in the establishing of a new world, where the fundamental human virtues will win recognition as inviolable norms of international life, and peace and cooperation among all peoples will become the only norm of international relations. At the same time, Minister Petur Mladenov explains that Bulgaria's foreign policy is indivisible from the conception that the only reasonable policy in today's politically and socially divided world, is the policy of peaceful coexistence among the countries with different social systems.

Mr. Petur Mladenov stresses that the BCP and Bulgaria are making a maximum contribution to the cementing of the unity and making a maximum contribution to the cementing of the unity and cohesion of the fraternal socialist countries, their foreign policy coruse and the promotion of their all-round might. Today Bulgaria ranks among the first countries in the intensity of participation in international socialist division of labour and it is an active champion of the further perfection of cooperation, specialization and joint production.

The Bulgarian Communists, just like in the times of Dimitrov, regard the state of the Soviets as the mainstay and hope in the struggle of the peoples for peace, freedom, democracy and communism. The union with the USSR is the milestone of Bulgaria's foreign policy, Mr Petur Mladenov stresses.

Stressing the importance of Bulgaro-Soviet friendship, Mr. Petur Mladenov emphasizes that the enhancing of the political union and the promotion of the integrational processes in all spheres of the economy, of ideology, of defence, of science and of culture were accompained by the setting up of an all-out mechanism of Bulgaro-Soviet cooperation the core of which is the unity and fraternity between the BCP and the CPSU.

The April course was further developed and added to by the resolutions of the July and October (1973) plenary sessions of the CC of the BCP which grounded the necessity for a qualitatively new stage in the relations between Bulgaria and the USSR - a stage of the all-round getting closer between the two countries and the two peoples.

Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to Bulgaria was an important event in Bulgaro-Soviet relations. Mr. Petur Mladenov recalls that the agreements reached during the visit were assessed by the Politburo o the CC of the BCP as "a new considerable contribution to the further deepening of the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the BCP and the CPSU, between Bulgaria and the USSR and between the Bulgarian and the Soviet people."

Stressing the special importance which Bulgaria attaches to her Balkan policy, Mr. Petur Mladenov lists the most significant initiatives in their field: The readiness expressed by this country to sign with the Balkan countries bilateral agreements which include a code of goodneighbourly relations, denunciation of territoria claims, the non-admittance of the use of the territory of one country for hostile purposes and activirties against the other country; her proposal for the undertaking of practical steps for the realization of the idea for turning the Balkans into a nuclear-weapon-free zone and the joint initiative of Bulgaria and Romania for turning the Balkans into a chemical-weapon-free zone.

The article emphasises the role of the BCP as an active and influential factor of peace, stability and goodneighbourly relations on the Balkans.

Along with the positive results, points out the author, these relations are still characterised by their complexity and problems. There are a number of facts which speak that there are certain circles which would have liked to restore the anachronisms of the "cold war". [sentence as received] They are trying to poison the situation, to undermine the relations of goodneighbourliness, understanding and cooperation, to interfere in the internal affairs of one country or another. It is our deep conviction that these attempts are doomed to failure. We have every reason to be optimistic for the future of the Balkans, stresses Mr. Petur Mladenov.

Expressing his concern over the fact that one of the hot beds of tension -- Cyprus, is situated in this region, the author stresses, that Bulgaria's position in connection with that issue is in compliance with the latest proposals of the USSR for a peaceful settlement of the Cyprus issue.

Mr Petur Mladenov indicates that in close cooperation with the other socialist countries, Bulgaria supports the efforts of the states in Asia, Africa and Latin America towards strengthening their political independence, for a transformation of the entire system of international economic relations on a just and democratic basis, for the establishment of a new international economic order, for an urgent and fair settlement of the foreign debt problem as one of the gravest consequences of colonialism and neocolonialism.

Bulgaria is promoting equitable business cooperation with more than 80 countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America, and with more than 40 she has signed treaties and agreements on cultural cooperation. She has treaties of friendship and cooperation with a number of socialist-oriented countries. The BCP is strengthening its cooperation with the emergent vanguard parties in those countries on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The Bulgarian foreign minister stresses the important role of the Non-Aligned Movement in the struggle against imperialism, for the consolidation of world peace and of understanding among the peoples.

Bulgaria and the other socialist countries, Mr Petur Mladenov points out, did not shut themselves in the castle of distrust even at the points of the highest international tension. The political dialogue with the countries of Western Europe continued at different levels. We managed to preserve the state of our economic and cultural relation with those countries and even to make some progress in their promotion.

Dwelling on the situation in Europe and the world, which continues to be complicated and dangerous, the Bulgarian foreign minister says that there is a way to go back to the envigorating processes of detente. This way has been indicated at the meeting of the political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty Member States in Sofia in October 1985. The summit meeting between Mr Mihail Gorbachev and Mr Ronald Reagan is an important link in the chain of long-standing efforts by the U.S.S.R. and by the socialist community countries to safeguard peace in Europe and worldwide.

Mr Petur Mladenov emphasises that a tangible example of a new approach and responsible political thinking in line with the realities of this nuclear age, a practical step "in the spirit of Geneva" has come with the step-by-step programme on the ultimate elimination of nuclear, chemical and other mass-destruction weapons, proclaimed by Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 17TH CPCZ CONGRESS

Mamula, Pirosik Speeches

LD271419 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Now we have some recorded excerpts from the debate today at the 17th CPCZ Congress. The first excerpt is from the speech by Miroslav Mamula, leading secretary of the North Moravian Regional Party Committee:

[Begin Mamula recording] When our regional party conference assessed progress in implementing the basic strategic task set out by the 16th congress -- the shift of the economy from extensive to intensive development -- it emerged that in our region over the course of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, almost one-fifth of the enterprises were carrying out intensive development. These were enterprises in various branches and sectors. That led us to the conclusion that the existing economic mechanism is creating sufficient scope for the successful shift from extensive to intensive development. This depends to a considerable extent, however, on subjective factors and on how the different enterprises are managing to make use of this scope. It is here that we see the source of reserves for the future which, together with the further strengthening of the leading role of the party, are the guarantee that the challenging tasks of the Eighth 5-Year Plan will be fulfilled in our region.

As in industry, we also see reserves in the further intensification of agricultural production. One positive fact is that we have managed to give priority development to crop production rather than livestock production, and the growth in agricultural production has been attained with lower materials costs. Nevertheless, we have reserves for it to be developed further. An example of these reserves is the different results being achieved by agricultural enterprises operating in comparable conditions. Although we have been trying for a long time gradually to iron out these differences, they still exist. Further possibilities are to be found in better processing by the food industry of agricultural produce, and in more efficiency throughout our regional economy. That is why we are seeking the most effective ways of leading to the widest possible involvement of the working people, under the leadership of the party bodies and organizations, in tackling the tasks for the whole of society connected with ensuring that the Eighth 5-Year Plan is one of intensification. This is the purpose, as we see it, of applying higher standards in our work, as Comrade General Secretary Gustav Husak stated at the Brno party conference in the following words: If we can combine our wise minds and honest hands with communist responsibility, our successful progress is guaranteed.

We have set as our first priority, in keeping with the party Central Committee report, the acceleration of scientific and technical development. The conclusions of the eighth party Central Committee session, which dealt with matters of scientific and technical progress, have produced certain positive results for our region. However, the rate of their implementation is still inadequate, especially in the sphere of technological innovation. Therefore we need to ensure, as soon as possible, that every district has at least one enterprise with an automated production unit in which robots and other microelectronic automation components are programmed and used. [end recording]

The debate at the 17th CPCZ Congress was also addressed by Jaroslav Jeneral, chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist Youth Union. Here is an excerpt from his speech:

[Begin Jeneral recording] We are good at adopting good resolutions, but the progress in implementing them is by no means as fast as it needs to be. Some forms and methods of our union's activity, especially in the bodies in secondary vocational schools and apprentice centers, do not fit in with the mentality of the boys and girls. Some bodies and organizations are too inward-looking, as if they are not even interested in the problems of young people in their work, learning and leisure time. These shortcomings and many more must be tackled far more vigorously in all the union's bodies, from Central Committee level down to primary organization committees. The purpose of our work is to contribute to the maximum to ensure that young people grow into honest and hard-working citizens, aware creative workers and champions of socialism, committed patriots and internationalists. In our efforts we are helped by fraternal cooperation with the Leninist Komsomol. The goals which the historic 27th congress set for Soviet young people and the whole of society are inspiring and instructive for us too. From that congress we draw the conclusion that what we have been doing so far, measured in terms of today's needs, is simply not enough. We are very well aware that our influence must be more persuasive, and we must explain in a more lively way the path which led us to today, so that young people are able to get the correct bearings, distinguish between the chaff of bourgeois propaganda and the grain of Marxism-Leninism, so that they contribute actively to shaping the broad front of progressive forces in the fight for world peace and social progress.

We believe that this need is topical also because there still exist young people who are interested only in their personal gain, and not a few of these covet the tawdry glitter and capitalist society. The efficacy of our efforts is undermined by the fact that in some places we measure political education work in terms of the number of events organized, but a worrying aspect of many of these events is their monotony, lack of imagination and shallow content. Often we are preaching to the converted, and we are not always able to reply promptly and competently to the problems and confused ideas which young people come up against in their daily life. There are a number of cases where the authority of our union is invoked by individuals for events which have nothing in common with our aims and what we stand for. We frankly admit that in this respect we cannot do without the assistance of the party bodies and organizations and without the purposeful cooperation of all those who bring an influence to bear on shaping the young generation. An example of this approach is the international "Pamet" relay of patriotic and internationalist feats. This is proof of the fact that we can give its ideological content an attractive form. If young people are introduced to people who have something to tell them about their life's experience, (?the results) will come. [end recording]

The following excerpt is from a speech by Vladimir Pirosik, leading secretary of the Central Slovak Regional CPSL Committee.

[Begin Pirosik recording] The goals and tasks of the party's economic policy, as Comrade Strougai stated, are the fundamental political and economic guideline for the work of all our party. In these goals we see the correct and principled approach of the Central Committee to the further development of our socialist society. In our region, the goals for the Eighth 5-Year Plan stipulate a growth in industrial production of a further 27 percent.

This will call for more structural changes and dynamic development, especially in engineering and the electrical engineering industry. In keeping with raw material resources, we will have to ensure the proportional development of other processing sectors. We know that this will require much bolder and faster utilization of all available resources and reserves, with emphasis on scientific and technical development and the international socialist division of labor, in the spirit of the long-term agreements concluded with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. We fully support the ideas in the report delivered by Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the 27th CPSU Congress, that economic cooperation must shift from primarily trading links to deeper specialization and production cooperation, especially in engineering. Good experience in such cooperation has been gained by the heavy engineering enterprises in our region. Today we are assessing further opportunities for deepening and expanding such cooperation at the level of enterprises and economic production units. In investment construction too, our region is faced with challenging tasks, such as the phased program for the modernization of aluminum production at Ziar Nad Hronom, with important economic and ecological benefits. New technology will reduce electricity consumption by almost two-thirds, and cut out up to 98 percent of harmful emissions. Therefore, we will pay exceptional attention to implementing this important project. Other such projects include those for non-ferrous [word indistinct] at [place indistinct] and at Lovinobana, increased extraction at the ore mine at Stiavnicke-bane, thermal power station capacity in Martin and Zvolen, production of robots and manipulators, and others. In ensuring the supply of foodstuffs to the people, we will act in the spirit of the long-term program for the development of agricultural production and the food industry.

Comrades, the whole pre-congress period was marked in our regional party organization by creative work, and a broad upsurge of working initiative and pledges. The recent regional party conference again confirmed the determination of all party members to continue to multiply their efforts to implement their difficult tasks, so as to ensure that quality and efficiency become the fundamental principle of all our work. [end recording]

## Vaclavik Address

LD271241 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] Minister of National Defense Milan Vaclavik informed the delegates to the 17th CPCZ Congress about the consistent implementation of the leading role of the party in the life of our peoples Army. He then spoke about some current international issues.

[Begin Vaclavik] Comrades. High demands, which are the result of the strategic line of the party toward the accelration of socioeconomic advancement of our society and a substantial improvement in the quality and efficiency of all work -- and this includes the sphere of securing the defense ability of the country and of socialism -- mobilizes our effort toward more energetically overcoming the weak spots of our activity and toward more thorough and general mastery of new tasks in the area of further reinforcement of the Army's combat ability. The pressing character of this demand is a result of the current worsened international military--political situation resulting from the open efforts of imperialist states, led by the United States, to disturb the military-strategic equilibrium in the world and to achieve a decisive military superiority over the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact.

These facts demand that efforts for building socialism, the struggle for the preservation of peace, reliably securing the defense capability of our country in unity with the defense effort of the Warsaw Pact, and building the Czechoslovak People's Army in the spirit of the demands of the contemporary military craft be organically connected.

The conclusions of the 27th CPSU Congress also give us the stimulus for the fulfillment of this important task. The 27th congress, along with daring aims of further advancement of Soviet society, set out a far-reaching program for strengthening peace and expressed determination to do everything for continuous preparedness of the armed forces for the protection of socialism.

Communists in the Czechoslovak People's Army are fully aware of their duties toward the party, their country, and the inviolability of our international commitments. Therefore they direct all their efforts to continuously maintaining our Army at a high level of combat readiness.

In harmony with the conclusions of the 15th and 16th Central Committee sessions, a widely based process, developed in the Army at all levels of command, and in political bodies and party organizations, directed toward improving administration and organization as the necessary condition for further improvement of the Army's combat and political preparedness. [end recording]

## Vajnar's Address

LD271859 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0800 GMT 27 Mar 86

["Excerpts" of speech by CSSR Interior Minister Vratislav Vajnar at 26 March session of CPCZ Congress in Prague -- recorded]

[Text] We come to the 17th congress with the knowledge that the duties which will proceed from its conclusions require an even more demanding, more responsible approach of all members of the National Security Corps. An objective, critical review of the achieved results shows that there still exist considerable reserves in a number of sections of our work. It is necessary, above all, to further perfect managerial work which must be supported by a higher standard of competence of managerial workers and we have to ensure a better throughout and efficient utilization of human and material forces, resources, and means.

It is also our task to implement more quickly the results of scientific and technical development in the work of security organs. We must make use of the greatest number of staff in service, to overcome and remove trends toward red tape management which causes excessive bureaucratic department and managerial structuures. Simply, some sectors of the Ministry of Interior are far from immune against the red tape disease.

Apart from protecting the social system from external and internal enemies, the security bodies exert considerable efforts to secure public peace and order and to reveal criminal activity and those who commit it. In this area too, some positive results were achieved in last few years. However, this does not mean that we feel satisfied. We are fully aware that the forces and means that our society spends on the fight against criminal activity to not yet bring desirable results everywhere and do not lead to the necessary change in criminality -- that is its reduction.

The fight against criminal offences against property, above all burglary of apartments and other buildings, has been a weak point for many years. The number of these offences continue to increase and the standard of their solving and apprehension of offenders is far from satisfactory. The necessary results have not yet been achieved by the approach of the National Security Corps and other bodies active in criminal proceedings against criminal offences of recidivists who are still responsible for 50 percent of all solved crimes.

A very important problem for all of society is more effective action against the criminality of young people, against excessive use of alcohol, and against drug abuse.

An important role of the security corps is to further protect the socialist economy against criminal activity that hinders the running of the economy, and also to prosecute examples of common economic criminality, in particular stealing property in socialist ownership.

I would like to assure the 17th CPCZ Congress that members of the National Security orps, the border guards and state border protection units, troops of the Ministry of Interior, and employees in other sectors of the Ministry of Interior will continue to approach the fulfillment of their tasks with a feeling of high responsibility toward the party, our working people, and the socialist state.

## Kapek's Speech

LD271323 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 26 Mar 86

["Parts" of speech delivered by Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, chief secretary of the Prague City Party Committee, at 26 March session of 17th CPCZ Congress in Prague -- recorded]

[Text] The Prague party conference very frankly and critically assessed the results of the activity of the state and economic bodies and national committees in securing the resolutions of the 16th Congress and the tasks of the Seventh Five-Year Plan in the capital city of Prague. Serious critical words were also said about the address of some departmental authorities. We proceed from the premise that criticism said once does not have to be repeated if the facts criticized are changed for the better. I can assure you, delegates to the congress, that targeted specific criticism has not weakened the unity of Prague Communists, but on the contrary has generated the necessary effort to remedy shortcomings.

The high positive and very important results of the socialist rebuilding of our capital city of Prague, achieved with the effective support of the highest party and state bodies, are truly visible and recognized by all, and there is no need to list them at today's deliberation. The needs of the further development of the capital city of the federation, too, were expressed very significantly in the Political Report delivered by Comrade Gustav Husak and in the draft of the main guidelines of the economic and social development. The people of Prague appreciate this highly.

We follow with critical eyes the results of the Prague economy. In agreement with the article in RUDE PRAVO we criticized the situation in the CKD enterprise and the Wilhelm Pieck works, which had been rebuilt very rapidly following a fire, but which has been very slow to give back to society that which has been expected from it.

In Prague this is not a unique case. In Hostivar a new plant of the Barvy Laky national enterprise has been built in order to meet much better the requirements of society and the population. Its capacity, too, has not been used at the appropriate level. During January and February it fell behind the production target to the tune of KCS 70 million; In March it had its plan cut by KCS 30 million;, and in June its plan will probably be reduced by KCS 300 million [all figures as heard].

Beside other causes this is because not enough components have ensured. We are asking, what kind conclusion will the General Directorate, Ministry of Industry, both the Czech and Federal State Planning Commission draw from this?

The Bratislava Automobile Works and many other works and enterprises on the territory of the entire CSSR are not fully utilized. The question necessarily arises: What are those who were fighting so vehemently for new capital investment doing today; are they fighting with the same forcefulness for their full utilization and do they also feel and bear the necessary responsibility?

I have begun my speech in the debate with self-criticism, and have had to cite critically, many other shortcomings. I see the basis for their solution, in the sphere of the national economy above all in those conclusions that have been drawn in the Political Report delivered at the 27th CPSU congress by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev. I would like to mention at least three congress conclusions, which are in my view especially important for the tackling of these, out tasks. In the first place the issue is to push through a new look at the social aspects of our development, and this above all from the viewpoint of ensuring a faster economic development and growth, economic effectiveness. In our society a one-sided view is still surviving and in many aspects prevailing of the tasks and aims of social development, and this above all as an instrument of levelling out living standards and social conditions. Behind such one-sided views, and in their essense tendencies to idealize things, are concealed in reality only various local, departmental or group interests, which are necessarily anti-social. We must be continuously mindful, as it has been pointed in the Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee, that in the current conditions of socialist management of the economy egalitarian redistribution of the results of work profoundly undermines initiative, financial autonomy, good quality, and effective work. In order to improve the economic mechanism it is necessary to limit the redistribution processes in the economy only to that degree which promotes structural changes and speeds up technological progress; at the same time it is necessary to strictly apply distribution according to the criteria of national economic effectiveness.

With an even greater exactness direct managerial and economic workers to make use of all possibilities in appyling the socialist principle -- from each according to his own ability, to each according to his work. Many directors and managerial workers have done useful work in this direction. But it is equally well to list many examples of how insufficiently rewarded are the results of work of highly qualified manual workers, designers and other professions. One could also cite many instances of how well we have paid for shoddy workmanship, low quality projects, low performance or for defective goods. It is even more apparent that the requirement to abandon the uniformity of income between individuals in accordance with the amount and real results of work will remain a mere wish unless it is linked to the abandonment of uniformity between enterprises and working collectives, and this, naturally, unless it is linked with such an abandonment of uniformity which is based on the criteria of national economic effectiveness of production and the ability to compete in foreign markets. This is a finding from the deliberations of Soviet Communists which I wanted to mention.

I believe that in line with the conclusions of our congress, the relevant economic authorities and institutions will work out and prepare for discussion a proposal to rebuild the economic mechanism, which will enable our integrated national economic complex to achieve a state in which every enterprise, regardless where it is located and to which departmental authority it is subordinated, would give to society the same return for the production assets entrusted to it, meet fully the costs society expends on the reproduction of the manpower employed by it, and, naturally, would gradually produce at costs and prices which would hold their own also in international comparison.

Thus no one can avoid or alter the objective and therefore highly exacting and merciless criteria of national economic effectiveness. It came out strongly from the deliberation of the 27th CPSU Congress that out of all dangers standing in the way of improving planning and management, bureaucratism is the most dangerous kind of subjectivism. It feigns activity and a constructive approach to party resolutions, which in reality it undermines by merely inventing new names for old attitudes and activity. You will surely say I am right, that an experienced bureaucrat will always prove very readily that what he has been doing up to now fully corresponds to all new conditions.

The danger of bureaucratism does not pose a threat in the area of management alone, but also in the sphere of control. In exposing its causes we cannot ignore the fact that it finds the most favorable conditions where coupled with little-demanding targets which seek only to maintain that which has been achieved. The most effective measure is a strict definition of the terms of reference and accountability of every segment of management. This is why it is necessary to demand that all proposals to improve management strictly respect the harmony between powers and responsibilities and also includes a specification of the consequences derived from the responsibility for the results of work.

## Haman's Address

LD271450 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0830 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Excerpts] The 17th CPCZ Congress continues with its fourth day in the Palace of Culture in Prague.

This morning's session is chaired by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee presidium, who asked Josef Haman, chairman of the Credentials Commission, to speak. He then informed delegates about a report of the commission which he chairs. He said that the Congress has been convened correctly, according to CPCZ statutes, and its preparation was a matter for all communists and nonparty people.

The composition of delegate representation expresses the necessary continuity of the generations. All the delegates have been correctly elected; thus the 17th CPCZ Congress is authorized to make decisions.

Comrade Haman said that the political report presented to the Congress by Gustav Husak general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, has met with a great response. Everybody can find in it the explanation of new ideas and answers to our questions about our further work. It is entirely up to us to use its ideas well, and not only in the life of the party.

## Closed-Door Session

LD272318 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Excerpts] The discussion of the Political Report of the CPCZ Central Committee to 17th congress and other congress documents ended today. Fifty delegates spoke in a discussion.

This morning the delegates heard the report of Credentials Commission delivered by its Chairman Comrade Josef Haman.

In the conclusion of the report of the Credentials Commission its chairman Josef Haman said that the 17th Congress of the CPCZ is forming a quorum.

The congress unanimously endorsed the report of the Credentials Commission. The agenda of the day of the 17th CPCZ Congress ended with the closed-door session of the congress that discussed the report of the election commission and elected the CPCZ Central Committee and the Central Control and Audit Commission.

The congress deliberations will continue tomorrow.

## Husak Reads Election Report

LD281057 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0901 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Report read by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, at closing session of the 17th CPCZ Congress in Prague, on the election of Party officials -- live]

[Text] Esteemed Comrades. The CPCZ Central Committee and the Central Control and Auditing Commission held their first meeting yesterday after the end of the [word indistinct] of the congress to carry out elections of its executive leading bodies. I want to stress that both at the (?meeting) of the CPCZ Central Committee and the (?meeting) of the Central Control and Auditing Commission, the elections were totally unanimous.

Gustav Husak was elected general secretary of the Central Committee. [long applause and chants of "long live the CPCZ"]

The Central Committee also elected unanimously 11 members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and 6 candidate members of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee.

The following have been elected members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; Gustav Husak, Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak, Jozef Lenart and Lubomir Strougal. (applause)

The following comrades have been elected candidate members of the Presidium: Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, Vladimir Herman, chief secretary of the South Morvavian Regional CPCZ Committee; Miloslav Hruskovic, Ignac Janak, chief secretary of the West Slovak Regional CPSL Committee; and Frantisek Pitra, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. [applause]

The following have been elected secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee; Vasil Bilak, Milos Jakes, Jan Fojtik, Josep Haman, Frantisek Pitra, Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin and Jindrich Polednik. [applause]

The Secretariat of the Central Committee has been elected, which is composed of the general secretary, secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee, and the following: Comrade Zdenek Horeni, chief editor of Rude Pravo; and Comrade Marie Kabrhelova, chairwoman of the Women's Union [applause]

The Central Control Commission has elected at its meeting Comrade Jaroslav Hajn as its chairman, and the Central Committee has duly confirmed this election at its meeting. [applause]

## Husak Gives Closing Speech

LD281202 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0928 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Closing speech by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, at final session of the 17th CPCZ Congress in Prague -- live]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, esteemed guests. The 17th CPCZ Congress is ending. On behalf of the newly elected Central Committee and the Central Control and Auditing commission, I sincerely thank delegates for the expressed trust, for the unanimity in the elections of the highest organ between congresses. I would like to assure that the Central Committee and its organs will make every effort for the consistent implementation of the policy which our congress has worked out. [applause]

We can say with full justification that the deliberations of the 17th congress are exceptionally important for the further development of our society, for the future of our country. This is because of the period in which it is taking place, the qualitative new tasks which it has to solve and the necessity to respond creatively to the needs and demands of the new stage which we are entering and the need to set a program for further development up to the year 1990 and with the outlook up to the year 2000. And this relates to the socialeconomic and other spheres. It reflects also the great importance of the main directions of economic and social development adopted at our congress. It is a current of key importance to complete the working out, on this basis, of a realistic and demanding Eighth 5-Year Plan and naturally, continue to work out tasks up to the year 2000.

A proof of the maturity of our party is seen in the fact that the entire congress deliberations were conducted in an atmosphere of communist principled attitudes, fruitfulness, in an atmosphere of open criticism and self-criticism, of being aware of the necessity to implement at all sections new approaches, to put high demands on each communist. An important task will be for all the critical comments, valuable proposals and suggestions, which have been voiced at the congress, to be properly examined. Indeed, resolutions on this have been adopted.

Our deliberations were filled with justified pride in the important positive results which we have received in the past period in the building of an advanced socialist society. In our assessment, however, we do not yield to feelings of self-satisfaction but with principled exactingness we point critically to shortcomings and weaknesses. However, we shall not allow anyone to belittle the great construction work of our people and cast doubts on our socialist path. [applause]

The results of the 27th CPSU Congress were very important for the preparation and deliberation of our congress -- this was repeated in almost all speeches here. Above all the new spirit, bold tasks in both domestic and foreign policy, the theoretical and practical conclusions contained in the CPSU Central Committee report delivered by its general secretary, Comrade Gorbachev, are the source of inspiration and encouragement also for our work, for the solution of our tasks. [applause]

Comrades. We see the main result of the 17th congress in the adoption of the strategy of the acceleration of economic, social and public development which is based above all on intensive implementation of scientific-technical progress. This strategy determines the contents of the general line of the party for the entire future period. It sets new prospects of the further development of our society. It gives a great impulse to the activation of all sections for the energetic implementation of new principles and methods for the search, testing and assertion of new paths in the implementation of the 17th congress. We are fully aware of the demanding task which the requirement of the acceleration of development represents, what a great task this is for the whole party. This, however, is the only way to survive world competition in the present period of the booming scientific-technical revolution, and to ensure, in the conditions of the second half of the 1980's and with the outlook to the end of the millenium, an increase in living standards, the constant material and cultural standards of the population.

The entire congress deliberations have strengthened our conviction that this is a fully realistic program. The guarantee of its fulfillment lies in the wisdom, experience, knowledge and determination and patriotism of our people. It will depend above all on us, on the work of the whole party that this vast creative potential is developed and fully used. We realize that the acceleration of socioeconomic development requires a considerable increase of quality and efficiency of work in all party, state, economic, social and other organs and organizations and in managerial workers at all levels and in all sections. We attach key importance to the requirement, above all, to perfect significantly the system of management and planning and to deepen further and activate all forms of socialist democracy and the participation of people in management. We have to resolve with more emphasis all the negative phenomena which, both in the pre-congress discussion and here at the congress, were rightly subjected to sharp and open criticism. It is necessary to put an end to everything that deforms the principles of socialism, Leninist norms and principles, to everything that is obsolete and slows down our progress. [applause]

The spirit of criticism and self-criticism during the congress deliberations has to be developed throughout the whole party; we have to make it the binding norm of life and work of all party organs and organizations. The collective approach to decision-making, the consistent demand of personal responsibility, high demands on cadres; these are, in short, the necessary prerequisites for the successful fulfillment of tasks.

Our congress has again proved the political, ideological, and moral strength of the party, its full unity, its ability to act, its loyalty to Marxism-Leninism, socialist and proletarian internationalism. [applause] It has armed our party with a well thought out program, it has given communists assurance and determination, and optimism for future work. We can say with justification that our party can tackle its new tasks as well as present requirements. [applause]

The growing trust of working people in the policy of the party is proved by the sincere response of the broad public of our state to the congress deliberations. We respect this highly. We sincerely thank the thousands of working teams, party organizations, sections of the National Front and individuals who have sent greetings, reports on fulfilled pledges, and further valuable socialist pledges to our congress. [applause]

We are convinced that devoted work for the implementation of the congress resolutions will also be the most noble celebration of the 65th anniversary of the foundation of our Communist Party. [applause] By this we will best develop all the glorious bequests of the past generations of revolutionaries who for decades struggled for their rights, for the liberation of the working masses, for the victory of socialism. Of all these predecessors I would like to mention at least one, the long-standing leader of our party, prominent representative of the international revolutionary movement, Comrade Klement Gottwald. [Applause]

Comrades. What now is most important? The main thing -- with all energy and decisiveness -- is to start immediately and everywhere the consistent implementation of tasks adopted by the congress, from the top down; in central bodies in the party, in the state, everywhere. It is necessary that the congress goals and plans become the source of a broad current of specific deeds which, in each link of our society, will mean a step forward and will bring practical results. It is necessary for all party organs and organizations, all communists at various sections, to prove their support for the congress by deeds. [applause]

We can say with full justification that the 17th congress program corresponds to the aspirations, needs, and vital interests of the vast majority of our working people. We are convinced that the whole national front will identify with it, that it will become a program for all our people, that it will be fully supported during the forthcoming general elections and in everyday work in the implementation of our plans.

Comrades. A deeply internationalist spirit was characteristic for the entire deliberations of the 17th congress. It has again been proved that the building of socialism in our country is linked consistently with the great struggle for peace and progress in the world. The alliance and the all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries, and the strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community, remains the unchangeable basis of our policy. [applause] We fully support -- as we often heard from this rostrum -- the far-reaching peace proposals of the Soviet Union as a realistic solution of the present complex international problems. [applause]

The congress deliberations again proved that the alliance and friendly ties with the Soviet Union are considered by us to be the decisive international guarantee for a peaceful life and the socialist development of our country. [applause]

We sent to Soviet Communists, to Soviet people, the CPSU Central Committee and its general secretary, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, sincere wishes of successes in the implementation of bold plans of the 27th Soviet Party Congress. [applause] We send sincere greetings to other fraternal parties of socialist countries which have either held or are preparing for their congresses. [applause]

We highly appreciate the participation of representatives of fraternal communist and workers' parties from 108 countries -- socialist, social-democratic, national-revolutionary, progressive parties, organizations and movements -- in our congress. [applause] We sincerely wish them new successes in the struggle for socialism, for freedom of nations, for peace and progress. [applause] We express the full solidarity of our party and people to the struggling nations. [applause]

Comrades, allow me to thank delegates for their constructive contributions to the proceedings of the congress. In the course of 5 days we (? in all sections) have appreciated this. I personally thank you. I also think all those who contributed to the creation of favorable conditions for the work of the congress. From what I have heard there have not been any great problems.

We will start our further work with an equally high level of determination and enthusiasm as was manifest in our congress. We know we face challenging and complex tasks, but we also know our party, our people, have the power to implement the high goals set by the congress: This is in the interest of the further prosperity of our socialist country, the happy, peaceful life of our people. This is the highest goal and meaning of the work of our Communist Party. [applause]

The congress proceedings, deliberations, and approved documents justify the conclusion that our congress has fulfilled its mission. [applause]

Allow me with this in mind to declare the 17th CPCZ congress concluded. [applause] [International]

## Congress Closes Proceedings

LD281236 Prague CTK in English 1120 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Prague March 28 (CTK) -- The 17th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia ended here today. The final session was opened and chaired by Lubomir Strougal.

Gneral secretary of the party Gustav Husak announced to the congress that after the end of the fourth day of the session the newly elected Central Committee and the Central Control and Audit Commission of the party met for their first sessions to elect their executive bodies in harmony with the party statutes.

The Central Committee unanimously elected Gustav Husak general secretary of the party, the members and candidate members of the party Central Committee and the secretaries and members of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee. Chairman of the drafting commission Milos Jakes delivered a report of the commission. The congress unanimously approved the report and the congress documents.

The final speech at the 17th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia was delivered by Gustav Husak. The delegates and guests often interrupted his words with enthusiastic applause, hailed the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and paid tribute to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The 17th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia ended with the Internationale.

FISCHER ADDRESS FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

LD272059 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1549 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] Berlin, 27 Mar (ADN) -- In view of the present complex international situation, the GDR's foreign policy is more than ever aimed at making peaceful coexistence a universal norm of relations between states with different social orders. This was demonstrated by Erich Honecker's important interview with the FRG paper "DIE ZEIT" as well as the concrete, constructive actions by GDR delegations at the 40th United Nations General Assembly, at the Geneva Disarmament Conference, at the Vienna negotiations and the Stockholm Conference. This was stated by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer at a meeting of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the GDR People's Chamber in Berlin on Thursday.

Oskar Fischer explained the results of the latest meeting of the committee of the Warsaw Treaty foreign ministers in Warsaw. The committee had underlined the historic significance of the comprehensive program put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev for freeing the earth from all nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction. This program meets with ever greater and more active support among the entire world opinion.

The GDR is steadfastly continuing its efforts to actively contribute to arms limitation and disarmament through the creation of a zone free of chemical weapons in Europe and a corridor in central Europe free of nuclear battlefield weapons. The committee, which met under the leadership of its chairman, Hermann Axen, emphatically underlined the urgency of the appeal by the USSR Supreme Soviet to U.S. Congress to support the immediate halt to all nuclear weapons tests. The latest nuclear test by the United States aroused the indignation and opposition of the peoples throughout the world.

The committee welcomed the grave concern expressed by the GDR Foreign Ministry spokeman's statement about the peace-threatening actions towards Libya. It welcomes the fact that last night there was a demand in the U.N. Security Council for an immediate halt to aggressive actions of this type. The far-reaching proposal submitted by Mikhail Gorbachev, for an immediate end to such actions, the withdrawal of the naval forces of the United States and the Soviet Union from the Mediterranean and the convening of a Mediterranean conference points to a constructive way of transforming the Mediterranean into a zone of permanent peace and security.

KLEIBER HOLDS TALKS WITH SRV ENGINEERING MINISTER

LD272018 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] Guenther Kleiber, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, had an exchange of views today in Berlin with Nguyen Van Kha the Vietnamese minister of Engineering and metals. Guenther Kleiber, who is also the GDR's permanent representative to CEMA, discussed economic, scientific, and technological cooperation in engineering with his guest. Nguyen Van Kha expressed thanks for the opportunity to hear the results of the experiences of some GDR combines and to have talks at several ministries.

GULF OF SIDRA CALLED ANOTHER 'TONKIN INCIDENT'

AU281048 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 26 Mar 86 p 1

[Article by Andras Kanyo: "Is This Another Gulf?"]

[Text] The two events are separated by great distances both in time and space, but circumstances are dangerously similar. One of them has been recorded in history under the name "Tonkin incident" and the other is the preconceived military provocation that cannot be justified in any way, which was carried out by the American fleet along the Libyan coast in the Gulf of Sidra, and what is more, with the preliminary approval of the President, says THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

The world is watching with consternation this open and gross insult to the basic norms of international coexistence. There is no denying, we are embarassed by the statements delivered in Washington which even contradict each other. In his statement published in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Sunday [23 March], the President appeared "optimistic" as regards the development of Soviet-American relations and the development of the general international situation. Then, in his Monday interview given to ABC Television, he contradicted himself by calling the Soviet Union again "the greatest enemy of peace" and added that he did not at all regret recently using the term "the evil empire" to describe the country, that has since last year's November summit submitted several realistic peace proposals that were one after the other rejected by the United States.

Well, if it were only a case where words and unconsidered statements are heard, and if these were not accompanied by actions that cause anxiety in all sensible people, just as was the case among part of the American congressmen.... how should we see the situation where the American Government, instead of joining the unilaterally introduced Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests, demonstratively carries out a whole range of tests? It flouts the fact also that 60 members of Congress demanded the tests to be suspended for a while. Even Senator Mark Hatfield, who belongs to the President's party, considered it a "tragedy" that "all peace initiatives have been originated by the Soviet Union."

We think that, in itself, this is not yet a tragedy but could become one if Washington reacts with refusal to all honest proposals that help disarmament and strengthens mutual confidence, while it carries out dangerous actions in various regions of the world. American warships appeared on Soviet territorial waters last week with the expressed air of "testing Soviet defense," and only a few days later, they provoke Libya, this being the fifth occasion in a short period of time and this time with an armada of 40 ships. And to make the intention unmistakable, they sank several coastal patrol boats, damaged others, and carried out an attack against the missile bases protecting the country's airspace. The reason: the Libyan patrol boats displayed a "threatening" attitude and "provided a serious threat to American ships on international waters.

This is making apples into pears. If the American ships were in international waters then only two cases are possible: Either they destroyed Libyan patrol boats in international waters or on Libyan territory. Neither of the cases can be excused.

Whichever version is insisted on in Washington, both, the action and the official explanations intended to justify them, are dangerously similar to the event that took place in the other gulf mentioned before. As American historians and politicians admitted afterwards, the "Tonkin incident" was a mere pretext devised ahead of time which escalated into an aggression against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

And if we think about the latest incident, it is hard to imagine why people in Washington are so optimistic. Why do they think that the world takes the declared statements about improving international relations for granted, especially if they are accompanied by the background music of the crashing sounds of missiles in the Gulf of Sidra and tomorrow perhaps on the coffee plantations of Nicaragua?

U.S. CONTRADICTS ITSELF IN LIBYAN CRISIS

AU271407 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 26 Mar 86 pp 1, 2

[Unattributed article: "New Military Actions by America Against Libya -- Contradictory statement by Pentagon and White House"]

[Text] THE PROVOCATIVE MILITARY ACTION OF THE AMERICAN WAR FLEET CONTINUED ON TUESDAY [25 MARCH] IN THE GULF OF SIDRA. FURTHER PATROL BOATS WERE SUNK. THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT CALLS FOR RESTRAINTS. PART OF THE AMERICAN PRESS DOUBTS THE CORRECTNESS OF WASHINGTON'S BEHAVIOR. THE LIBYAN ARMY IS PUT ON ALERT.

As reported by our Washington correspondent Andras Kereszty, one press conference followed the other in the Pentagon on Tuesday. The speaker of the American Department of Defense and Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger kept repeating basically the same thing by saying that the 6th Fleet "continues its maneuvers" in the vicinity of Libyan shores and "if it is disturbed, it will give an appropriate response." The Pentagon stated that six new missiles were fired at the 6th Fleet's aircraft and that, therefore, and "attack in retaliation" was carried out against air defense missile bases in Libya. However, the White House refuted the Pentagon, saying that no firing was carried out against American aircraft on Tuesday. After this, the Department of Defense admitted that, indeed, "it had no exact information." The Pentagon has also said that two more Libyan patrol boats, which "approached with hostile intentions," were sunk. As it turned out, one of them had only left the harbor of Benghazi, which is 200 kilometers away from the 6th Fleet.

On Tuesday, Pentagon sources affirmed that among the alternative plans is one which would call for stationing the Mediterranean naval flotilla in the Gulf of Sidra for a longer period of time. Edward Luttwak, a councillor to the secretary of defense, declared that the United States cannot leave the disputed gulf without "providing a guarantee for free navigation in the future."

According to the statement by State Department spokesman Charles Redman, Libya "knew about the American military exercise ahead of time" and, thus, "it attacked without provocation" the American aircraft. The spokesman said that the charge d'affairs of the Embassy of the Soviet Union in Washington was informed about the "exercise" on Saturday [22 March] and about the situation arisen that had developed on Monday [24 March] night.

THE WASHINGTON POST wrote on Tuesday: Despite the fact that the official explanation for the flotilla's maneuvers was given as assuring free navigation, the actions were planned in such a way as to be prepared for a confrontation with Libya. President Reagan has in this way tried "to give a lesson" to the Al-Qadhdhafi government, which he accused of "supporting international terrorism." The President had approved the plan 10 days ago, on 14 March, a plan according to which, in case of "a Libyan provocation," the air defense missile base in the area of the town of Surt should be destroyed.

Despite all this, the American political leadership presents itself as a victim of an armed provocation. Emphasizing this fact, it submitted a complaint to the UN Security Council with a request that Libya be condemned for the conflict. (A conflict which has not as yet claimed any American victims, while three crews of the four sunken Libyan ships -- according to speculations almost 100 people -- lost their lives.)

For securing the backing of the legislature, the White House has provided special information to senators and congressmen about the events. The result is that those who agree are in the majority on Capitol Hill. However, there is a difference in the extent of agreement, and a strong group has raised the following thought: The last time the American-Libyan situation turned tense, the Arab world closed ranks in unity to support Tripoli, and this present military action could further damage U.S. positions in the Middle East.

Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, in his answer to the White House statement said on Tuesday that his country will continue its resistance. He added that in this moment Libya is not defending itself, but the entire Arab nation and its future.

Following skirmishes on Monday, Al-Qadhdhafi talked on the phone during the night with Chadli Bendjedid, head of Algeria, and with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. No details were released about the conversations. 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian vice president, arrived in the Libyan capital on Tuesday morning. The Libyan minister of foreign affairs met during the day with the sovereign of Morocco, Hassan II, and delivered a verbal message to him from Al-Qadhdhafi.

According to information acquired by REUTER via telephone from diplomats stationed in Tripoli, the situation in the Libyan capital is normal and public offices are functioning. AFP reported that Tripoli radio interrupted its newscast at midday on Tuesday and began broadcasting patriotic songs and excerpts from Libyan leaders' speeches. The change in programming was not explained. Actually, there were several anti-American demonstrations on Monday and Tuesday in the country.

The Libyan JANA NEWS AGENCY reported on Tuesday morning that the American air forces carried out a missile attack against the area of town of Surt. Libyan air defense stopped the attackers and shot down three of the aircraft. Another JANA report said that the aircraft of the American flotilla opened fire on a Libyan passenger ship. According to the Libyan news agency, the ship did not suffer any losses.

KADAR, DELEGATION DEPART FOR VISIT TO WARSAW

LD280956 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP has just departed for Warsaw on a friendly working visit at the invitation of Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, president of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic. In his entourage are Matyas Szuros, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; and Istvan Oszi, deputy head of a department of the Central Committee.

Present at the time of departure were Ferenc Havasi and Miklos Ovari, members of the Politburo and secretaries of the Central Committee; Istvan Horvath and Lenard Pal, secretaries of the Central Committee; Geza Kotai, head of the International Relations Department; Peter Varkonyi, minister of Foreign Affairs; members of the Central Committee; as well as Jeno Foldesi, state secretary of the Ministry of the Interior; and Laszlo Toth, state secretary of the Ministry of Transport. Present also was Andrzey Zabinsky, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Polish People's Republic's Embassy in Hungary.

KISZ SECRETARY ON 15 MAR DEMONSTRATIONS

LD280018 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 2035 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Interview with Ivan Szandtner, secretary of the KISZ Central Committee, by Akos Mester, "News Background" program presenter, on the topic of disturbances during the 15 March celebrations; live or recorded -- no video available]

[Text] [Mester] Dear viewers, we shall now move on to the next topic in our program tonight, a topic inspired by a short news item a few days ago.

The reason it is worth talking about the background of this news in front of the TV cameras is that the event itself took place in front of the general public, and in any case it is our long-held opinion that we must talk and not be silent about issues which concern the public. I presume this opinion is shared by Ivan Szandtner, secretary of the KISZ Central Committee, because you also consider it important, Comrade Szandtner, to provide information to the public on the events that took place on 15 March.

[Szandtner] Yes, we are very willing to provide this information, though I do not envy the viewers who have to switch to the topic of national consciousness after your previous discussion of work ethic and work discipline.

But it is my conviction that there is a certain connection between the two things. I presume the main reason I am here tonight is that 15 March is one of the Revolutionary Youth Days. This year again several tens of thousands of young people celebrated it. These celebrations are by and large organized by KISZ, because we consider 15 March our own anniversary, not just an anniversary of youth and members of KISZ, but also the anniversary of all true Hungarian patriots, along with 21 March and 4 April.

Hungarian progressive forces, among them communists and our party, have always considered the ideals of March as their own. The ideals of national independence and social progress are the basis of our program and we cannot allow anyone to take them away from us.

It is wrong, of course, if someone's watch is 20 years slow. It is stupid, in my opinion, for anybody to believe that even today only the ideals of 1848 are progressive, or to consider dressing up in the costumes of 1848 as being patriotic. In 1848 and 1849 Europe looked to us, says Marx somewhere. In 1919 we were also in the vanguard of progress. Then for a long time people could not talk about this.

Wherever we go in the world today, East or West, it is my experience that we can be proud of our Hungarianness, despite all our problems; even in the midst of our difficulties it is good to be a Hungarian in the world. And this is the result of the past 40, or rather, 30 years.

But before I start making speeches here, I wish to return to our celebrations which were held on the grounds of the National Museum. There were times when we were regarded as shy, I do not know whether this was justified or not. One thing is certain -- the number of people who came to these commemorations has increased in the past few years. It is difficult to size up a crowd, but according to objective observers more than 10,000 turned up this year at the National Museum gardens. And television itself has, since last year, been covering these commemorations with live relays, to our greatest joy. So let the country and the world decide what our commemorations are like.

[Mester] So what was it that disturbed the celebrations?

[Szandtner] The celebrations were not really disturbed by anything. After the commemoration many young people stayed behind. I myself stayed behind, by the way, with my colleagues, so I can talk about what happened then. These young people were marching.

I have to add that this has already happened before. These are people who want to or would like to celebrate in a different manner, or in a different manner as well as the official manner. They sing songs of 1848 and Kossuth songs together, and recite patriotic poems. They take some flowers to historical sites, to the statues of our great historical figures and if this takes place without the disturbance of public order, or if an organized core does not want to exploit the emotions of young people and their communal spirit to their own ends then, in my opinion, there is nothing wrong with this.

Unfortunately, the mood this year was more tense. Persons appearing to be organizers and ring-leaders kept surfacing in the crowd. These persons were there to deliberately cause disorder. There was heckling, nationalist slogans and slogans expressing conflict with neighboring peoples as well as slogans against the system were heard.

So the mood was more tense. It is true, however, that the crowd did not take up these slogans. I consider this to be very significant. Also there, of course, were people who are always present in all disorders, whether they are on 15 March or at a football match.

[Mester] But I wanted to ask precisely how is it possible to distinguish in a crowd those who are led, in this holiday, to the memorial place of the revolution by the thought of March from those who want to use this opportunity for disturbing the peace?

[Szandtner] With great difficulty. We marched. We also conversed with the young people while marching. We convinced many, that by heckling they perhaps were indulging in something with which they did not agree. By the way, many went home.

The majority of those who remained undertook a conscious breach of the peace. The police asked them for their papers. The question of how many people there were preoccupies everyone, of course. Western Hungarian language broadcasts speak about the procession of several thousands of young people. They obviously would like that. To their regret, there were a couple of hundred at the most, sometimes fewer. When the crowd mingled with the passers-by -- since this was a normal Saturday afternoon-evening -- there might perhaps have been a thousand.

These broadcasts also say other things, that there also were preliminary detentions, arrests. [Words indistinct], these are lies, slanders. Four persons were taken to the police station during the day, people who were unable -- there were also some who were unwilling -- to prove their identity.

These broadcasts speak dramatically about police violence. If a person watches television, they, rather, would have an axe to grind. I do not want to defend the Hungarian police. I feel sorry for the young people who were perhaps unjustly struck by fear, if they accidently got involved there. But I also understand the policeman who was more nervous in the evening hours while fulfilling his task.

[Mester] Finally, under what title were the people who were taken to the police station arrested?

[Sztandtner] Those against whom proceedings are being taken were charged under the title of breaching the peace. Now, you may ask what does that mean. Well, I am not a jurist. Do not expect a precise definition from me. I know one thing. If a person does not cross a road, but goes along it lengthwise, on foot, in a city, especially against traffic, it certainly is not normal. This is a thing that disturbs the peace. And from this viewpoints, it is all the same whether it happens on 15 March or 16 March, whether he does it alone or with 10 others, or whether imbued with patriotic enthusiasm, or without it.

[Mester] Finally, it is a question of national self-awareness and self-esteem, whether we celebrate 15 March honorably. I think that by all means this must be the point of departure of this story. And in practice, if I understand your words correctly, this holiday was disturbed. Now, should what happened be evaluated as a political conflict or not?

[Sztandtner] It is a difficult question. Neither do I want to ward it off or wide-step it. March 15 is a big holiday. Many people want to celebrate it. So the holiday itself has political importance, political significance. I consider it natural that young people would like to celebrate in many ways. It is not an expression of political opposition. It is one of a wish for community, a wish for action. The goals of the spoil-sports were political goals. But for them, it was not 15 March which was important. For them, it was just a pretext, as the crowds of young people were essentially their potential tools for achieving their goal, if the young people had been successfully misled. In my opinion, this did not succeed. They did not achieve their goal. For this reason, I do not consider what happened, in entirety, to be a thing of political importance, of a political nature.

Another issue: We also must deal with our young people being dragged into the street with faulty, erroneous, uncertain historical outlooks, social views. But I believe that is the topic of another program. I do not want to point at anyone, all the less so at others. We are preparing for our congress, minding our own business, and one of our primary goals is that we should get even closer to the young people.

[Mester] I strongly hope that we shall have the opportunity to speak about much more pleasant topics here, on "News Background," because this is not a youth program, but a program dealing with social policy issues. However, my conviction is that everything which preoccupies the youth and is related to youth is now, in Hungary, a social policy issue too. I thank you very much for coming here to the studio and for your explanation, answers and information.

## PLANNING OFFICIAL ON ECONOMIC EXPECTATIONS

AU241534 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 15 Mar 86 p 3

[Article by Akos Balassa, main department head at the National Planning Office: "Expectation -- Possibilities"]

[Text] Nowadays much is being said in various forums about the expectations of society and of its various groups, about the possibilities and conditions for economic development, and about the tasks of economic managers, economic units, and the working collectives. The fact that the economic organizations and councils are currently finalizing their medium-term plans has also contributed to a situation whereby issues are now at the center of attention of public opinion.

The expectations are naturally great and are firmly voiced at our democratic forums. They are connected to the fact that, in the last few years, our economic policy had to concentrate on improving and restoring the foreign economic balance that deteriorated in the mid-seventies. The difficulties were caused primarily by unfavorable foreign economic developments and an inadequate adjustment to these conditions, including domestic consumption that exceeded possibilities. In the previous 5 years, to restore the foreign economic balance we hold to allocate more than the modest increase in the national income could provide; thus, not only could we not increase domestic consumption, we even had to reduce it.

Investments in the socialist sector in 1985 were 22 percent less than in 1980; the purchase of high technology in the production sector decreased even more than that. Our enterprises' and cooperatives' endeavors to increase investments and to accelerate technological modernization are therefore understandable and justified, as only this way are they able to stand their ground in the increasing domestic and foreign market competition. Decades of backwardness and technological obsolesence call for the development of the production infrastructure, particularly of the telecommunications network and the railroad system. In recent years there has also been an improvement in living conditions; however, there are still many areas where it would be justified to increase the non-production investments as well.

We have also endeavored to preserve the standard of living in recent years: the population's real income and consumption have not decreased; more than that, over 5 years they increased at a pace similar to that of the national income, that is, by some 7 percent.

But the financial situation of the majority of people living on wages and the recipients of social allocations -- like pensioners, for example -- has become more difficult as the increase in real wages was caused primarily by the increase in incomes deriving from supplementary work, and by the change in the number and composition of the people receiving social allocations.

It was necessary to limit domestic consumption, not only in order to improve the foreign economic balance in spite of the further deterioration of foreign economic conditions (between 1981-85, the export surplus of the people's economy in current prices stood at 69 million forints, and in 1981 prices it stood at 139 billion forints) but also because the efficiency of our actions -- although this has mostly improved -- still did not meet the requirements and the real possibilities.

That is why the fact that social expectations are not only increasingly "demanding" but also "ready for actions" should be regarded as a favorable sign. It must also be mentioned, of course, that these expectations often far exceed not only the current possibilities but also those of the near future -- even if there is improved economic performance. In addition, they are also often contradictory. They simultaneously urge the differentiation of incomes and an opportunity for those lagging behind to catch up, they urge a more accelerated structural change and the maintenance of local stability.

Realistic Program

We must be clearly aware that so far neither the results of economic development and the improvement of the economic balance nor the expected development in the foreign conditions have created or opened the way for a sudden firm increase in investments. The possible realistic conditions for improvement can only be brought about through active and efficient work, and only gradually.

The economic processes of 1985 direct attention to this in a particularly striking way. Last year -- as a result not only of natural and foreign factors, but also of the inadequate performance of the economy -- the several-year process of improving efficiency and the economic balance came to a sudden halt and, according to preliminary data, national income decrease slightly. Investments and the real income of the population, as well as people's consumption were essentially according to the plan; real wages increased slightly, but the sources to cover these increases did not materialize. Thus, a relative overdistribution emerged. Although the people's economy produced a surplus in exports, the extent of this surplus decreased compared to the earlier ones, and our foreign debts increased slightly. This also proves that the balance of the people's economy continues to be delicate and vulnerable, and even a slight "release" is already undermining it. It would be an illusion to think that "we have already passed the difficult stage."

The development of foreign economic conditions will continue to be an extremely important factor for the development of the people's economy in the coming years too. Nor can we expect a general improvement in these conditions in the future. Although several conditions can become more favorable, as a whole they will deteriorate; this unfavorable process, however, will most probably slow down compared to the previous period. This and the results achieved in improving the foreign economic balance (the situation here is nevertheless better in 1985 than in 1980, in spite of all the difficulties mentioned above) provide the economic policy with greater room to maneuver.

The active social expectations demand a mobilizing economic program that also takes into account the realistic possibilities. We have such a program: It is the Seventh 5-Year Plan of the people's economy, based on the economic policy decisions of the 13th MSZMP Congress! This program, matured and shaped in the course of comprehensive and thorough debates, reflects the consensus of society and is in harmony with the accepted long-term development goals up to the year 2000. Not in the sense that it promises to fulfill all the demands and thus calms the public -- it cannot do that -- but in the sense that it stipulates unified, internally harmonized, and generally accepted guidelines, goals, and priorities; it evaluates and classifies the fulfillment of social demands based on these guidelines; and it determines the tasks of economic management. The plan outlines the orbit of economic development within the realistic scope to maneuver, close to the upper limit of this scope, and sets great and intensive requirements for efficiency (therefore, without two many "safety resources"); only the fulfillment of all these requirements can lead to the fulfillment of at least a minimum of the social expectations. The plan fulfills the social policy requirements to that extent.

Our goals and Tasks

The acceleration of the adjustment to world economic processes, of scientific-technological development, of modernizing the production structure, and of the improvement in economic efficiency comes first in the plan's system of goals. These are tasks that express endeavors connected to each other. We must improve the technological level of production and of our products, their modernity, qualitative factors, and their market competitiveness by taking into consideration the increasing world economic requirements, and by making active use of the impulses and possibilities deriving from these requirements. We must develop the production structure -- mainly in the processing industry -- in a way that increases the proportion of goods that fulfill the high market requirements and which at the same time can be manufactured economically; we must curb (or more exactly, make dificient, or eliminate) inefficient production and reduce the state burden connected to such production; we must considerably improve specific energy and material consumption, increase productivity more firmly that hitherto, and make sure that production per unit of the means of production does not decrease.

Second in the system of goals is the further improvement and consolidation of the balance of the people's economy. In harmony with our international obligations and in order to maintain our good solvency, we must perceptibly reduce our net stock of foreign debts; in order to achieve this we must consistently create a considerable amount of export surplus in the current plan period -- first an increasing surplus, then a surplus at the current level, and finally a slightly decreasing surplus at the end of the period. In addition we must also improve the domestic market balance (the harmony between domestic supply and demand). The financial balance conditions must be strengthened in harmony with this requirement. Improvement of the economic balance is an indispensable requirement. This task is in second place in the above-mentioned system of goals, not because its importance is decreasing, but because in the future this cannot be based on reducing domestic consumption, but only on successfully implementing the priorities mentioned in the first place. In 1986 the importance of the priority of the foreign economic balance increased and currently this has become a primary task as well.

Acceleration of economic growth is in third place in the system of goals. This is in third place because only economic growth deriving from the improvement of efficiency in a wide sense, growth that fulfills the balance requirements, that is, economic growth based on qualitative factors is desirable and possible.

According to the 5-year plan, the rate of economic growth must be increased from an average of 1.3 percent last year to 3 percent annually, and this is a considerable change, indeed. A modest increase in imports and the increase in the absorptive capacity of the domestic market can already become development factors; however, a firm increase in exports and the modification of their structure, taking into account market and efficiency requirements, are indispensable conditions for development. A processing industry that is modernizing itself and which improves its competitiveness must play a strong role in economic development, and other sectors also can only advance if they fulfill qualitative, structural, and efficiency requirements.

Modernization of the Economy

An important element of the system of goals is that -- following the reduction between 1979-1984 and the maintenance of the annual level between 1985-1986 -- from 1987 on we will increase domestic consumption, gradually accelerating it over 5 years at a rate close to the national income. In fact, the final goals we wish to achieve by asserting the above-mentioned priorities is reflected in this element. It is justified to modify the proportions of domestic consumption. After many years of decrease, we must increase the proportions of accumulation, including primarily production investments [including production infrastructure investments] in order to support -- also in this way -- one of the most important goals, namely, the modernization of the economy. Investments in 1990 will exceed the level of 1985 by 25 percent, but as a whole between 1986-90 they will be hardly greater than between 1981-85. The internal proportions of these investments will be modified in accordance with the above-mentioned goals.

In addition to the realistically foreseeable possibilities and the efficient economic activity, the standard of living of the population could increase perceptibly (though still not considerably). Per capita real income of the population could increase by 9 to 11 percent, including an almost 7 percent increase in incomes deriving from work, and a 13 percent increase in social incomes. A considerable change compared to the previous period is the fact that, as of 1987, real wages could increase slightly and the individual real value of the majority of social incomes could be preserved. The real value of the lowest pensions and child care allowances will increase.

Slowing down the increase in consumer prices and maintaining full employment are also among the important social-political goals of the 5-year plan. Similarly to the others, these cannot be regarded as individual concepts, independent of other priorities, but they can be implemented rationally in connection with other concepts -- mainly on the basis of the improvement on efficiency and the structural changes serving this improvement, as well as in the basis of consolidating the economic balance -- and they can be implemented not by hindering but by promoting these factors, and this is also the way they should be implemented.

We cannot achieve our economic policy goals without an active role of state economic management. This requires primarily a constant modernization of the system of economic management based on the April 1984 position of the MSZMP Central Committee. Only a smaller proportion of these requirements than desirable was implemented in 1985-86; therefore, the power of the economic mechanism to urge the active and efficient economic activity of the economic organizations, its power to encourage and impose economic obligations is still not sufficient. In the coming years a firm and consistent advance is necessary in this area, too. In addition, state actions, programs, decisions, and measures will serve the implementation of the most important goals of technological development and structural modification, as well as of infrastructure development. The annual plans of the people's economy and other measures based on these plans will concretize, make precise, and complement the goals of the 5-year plan and the measures used.

Making active use of the realistic possibilities of economic development and fulfilling the expectations of society depends considerably on the activity of the economic organizations and of the councils. The workers will serve best the shaping of their destiny and the fulfillment of their own demands if at the enterprise and cooperative forums they approve plans that thoroughly take into consideration the community's creative power, energy, and intentions and which mobilize the people toward firmly improving economic results. The councils should take care to put their plans and the available resources -- as adequately as possible -- at the disposal of the local community and of the fundamental interests of society.

The implementation of the 5-year plan has started. Due to the unfavorable economic results of last year, the current tasks are more difficult and more complex than expected and hoped for. This is so because the creation of the desired economic balance again demands an increase in the export surplus of the people's economy. The implementation of structural changes aimed at the creation of this balance, an adequate increase in exports, production, and national income, and keeping the domestic consumption within the planned limits are indispensable conditions for beginning to carry out, from 1987, the increase in investments and in the standard of living (including the real wages) awaited so much by society.

PAP REPORTS 26 MAR PZPR POLIBURO SESSION

LD270954 Warsaw PAP in English 0350 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] Warsaw, March 26: The PUWP CC Political Bureau yesterday reviewed a set of factors shaping the living conditions of the populace, devoting special attention to an analysis of incomes and consumption in 1981-1985 with a view to improving them in 1986-1990.

In the period of the three-year plan (1983-85) the increase in production caused a gradual improvement of the living standard of most of citizens. The consumption of some goods returned to a pre-crisis level. However, in spite of a general improvement of supply, the consumption of meat, which in the 70-ties was to a large extent based on fodder imports, was lower. In the last three years supplies of industrial goods for house use was growing steadily, despite difficulties in the supply market. The improvement in supplies cannot however conceal the fact that many needs remain unsatisfied.

Life is still very difficult for a portion of families. In the view of the Political Bureau, concern for this group must find a lasting, concrete expression in social policies. For a majority of people who are able to work, more efficient and better work must be the basis of an improvement of living standards. Only a steady increase in production, especially market- and export-oriented one, will bring in more to divide and the money earned will more fully and better secure everyday needs.

The Political Bureau was briefed on an evaluation of the state of society's health and the directions of developing health protection and the programme of integrated social security in 1986-1990. In the years 1981-1985, in a difficult socio-economic situation, expenditures on health protection from the state budget were increasing systematically. Investment outlays were growing, medical cadres expanding. In the opinion of the Political Bureau the current state of health is not however fully satisfactory.

The Political Bureau underlined that undertaking complex prophylactic activities is necessary to achieve the basic targets, among them: providing the whole population with fully accessible basic and specialized health protection and gradually limiting the main threats to health. The Political Bureau reviewed -- with the participation of representatives of the Polish Red Cross organization and the Polish Committee of Social Assistance -- the "Programme of Integrated Social Security in 1986-1990," which was elaboreated by the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare. It recommended detailed research into the factual needs and better coordination of work between respective services of the state administration and social organizations dealing with social welfare and assistance.

Representatives of the national trade unions agreement OPZZ with its chairman Alfred Miodowicz actively participated in the discussion on the living conditions of the populace, the volume of incomes and consumption, society's health, directions of health protection and social welfare. The Political Bureau reviewed the directions of countering social ills and abiding by moral norms in inter-personal relations. Undertakings aimed at shaping civil stands and preventing social ills were outlined. The directions of further strengthening of law abidingness, order and social discipline, and the feeling of security among citizens, were discussed.

The Political Bureau deeded it urgent and purposeful to carry out a deepened evaluation of the degree of implementation of existing laws, the rules of which are to eliminate anomalies from our life. Possible corrections of legal acts should be proposed according to the results of this research. But first and foremost the consistency in their execution should be improved.

The Political Bureau discussed the socio-political and economic situation in the Bielsko Biala and Torun Voivodships and evaluated the work of party organizations active in those provinces. Despite complex socio-political and economic conditions both PUWP voivodship organizations are carrying out positive changes in the style and methods of action. They are implementing the resolutions of the 9th PUWP Congress and CC plenary sessions. Consolidation of the party's forces has occurred in the two voivodships. Party ranks are growing.

The Political Bureau is of the opinion that the pre-congress campaign and especially the discussion on the draft "PUWP Programme" and individual talks with PUWP members are conducive to the further consolidation of the party's forces, reviving intra-party life and intensifying ideological-educational.

## INCREASE IN FOOD PRICES, BENEFITS EXPLAINED

AU260606 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Mar 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] PAP -- The Ministry of Finance reports that the official prices of some food commodities will go up as of 16 March.

The price of basic types of bread is going up by Z2, that of buckwheat by Z3-4, and that of oat flakes by Z2-3. Ordinary milk will cost Z1 more, full fat milk Z2 more, and powdered milk Z7 more.

The prices of butter, cream, hard and cottage cheeses, oil, margarine, and macaroni will not go up by more than 8 percent. Sugar is going up by Z10. There is no change in the prices of lard and low-fat cottage cheese. The prices of milk, butter, and cottage cheeses are subject to seasonal changes and will thus be reduced for the summer.

The prices of meat and meat products will go up this August by not more than 8 percent. It is possible to announce this sooner because meat and meat products are rationed.

No other rises in the official prices of basic food commodities are foreseen this year, assuming that agricultural output will be not less than the planned 1986 level.

The need to raise the prices of food stems from increased costs in agricultural production, and in food processing and distribution. In order to keep food production profitable to farmers, it is necessary to maintain a strict correlation between production costs on the one hand and food procurement and retail prices on the other. In view of the rising costs of agricultural production and in order to ensure its profitability, procurement prices are raised from time to time, otherwise food production would drop. By tradition, the appropriate decisions will also be taken in the middle of the year. However, in order to make growers more interested in the current sugar beet campaign, it was already decided earlier to raise their procurement prices. This was reported on 6 March.

The price rises are also essential in order to preserve the improved food market situation, achieved with such hardship. Otherwise, the market would deteriorate, shopping would become a greater burden, and there would be danger of considerably greater price rises later. All these phenomena are well known from the recent past, and they must not be allowed to return.

The assumptions of the central annual plan foresaw the need to raise the prices of food. In the plan that was adopted and announced last year, it was decided that retail prices in 1986 would not exceed 8.5-9 percent. The present food price rises are below the level foreseen in the plan. When deciding on this, the opinions of society, especially the trade unions, concerning the effect of these price rises on the living costs of pensioners and families with many children were taken into account as much as possible.

The rise in the retail prices of food do not entirely balance out the rise in its production costs. Food continues to be subsidized to a considerable degree. Withdrawing the subsidies would lead to an over 30 percent rise in the prices of basic food items. For social reasons, such a solution is unacceptable.

As of 16 March, the retail prices of spirit-based commodities will rise by an average of 10 percent, in accordance with the law on sober upbringing and on combatting alcoholism, which imposes the commitment to preserve the correct proportions between the prices of liquor and the population's rising incomes.

After the end of the present cold season and following an analysis of the fuel situation, the prices of coal, electricity, and gas will go up in the spring. The 1986 Central Annual plan already foresaw this last year. Everyone who was entitled to buy fuel before the price rises will be able to do so at the present prices. At the same time, the costs of central heating and hot water will go up, a decision that was taken last year and postponed to this year.

Train and Polish Transportation Enterprise bus fares will go up by 15-20 percent in the fall.

When assessing the effect of the present price rises on the standard of living, this year's planned growth in the population's incomes should be taken into account. Wages will rise by an average of 13 percent. In state enterprises, wage rises vary, depending on the economic results achieved.

According to the ministry of labor, wages, and social services, a wage rise of Z400 per month will not cause a tax burden on enterprises. Possibilities of extra earnings are being expanded, especially by taking part in factory economic teams. The wages of employees in the fiscal sphere will also rise in accordance with the 1986 plan. The upper earnings limit in order to quality for pensions and benefits for the raising of children will be raised to Z168,000 per annum.

Decisions have been taken designed to prevent the material situation of people with the lowest incomes from deteriorating. Old-age and disability pensions are rising. As a result of the pension rises, pensioners have been receiving an average increase of Z1,425 per month since 1 March. Regardless of this, most pensioners including those who started receiving their pensions by the end of 1982, will receive an additional rise in September.

The following went up on 1 March:

— benefits for looking after pensioners went up by Z600;
— family benefits for low-income families went up Z250 and Z300;
— benefits for looking after handicapped children went up by Z350;
— benefits for single parents went up by Z200;
— the earnings limit in order to qualify for benefits out of the alimony fund went up from Z4,000 to Z6,000.

Funds for social security and factory funds for social security, employees' housing, and former employees now retired, as well as for employed invalids in groups 1 and 2, will rise. No extra charge will be levied on persons who paid for home milk delivery in March before the price rises and for meals in workers canteens. The prices of meals in school hostels and students refectories will not go up before the start of the new academic year.

Bearing in mind that every price rise is burdensome and in line with the measures designed to curb the effects thereof, there will be stricter activity to prevent waste and keep official prices stable. Nevertheless, any improvement in the standard of living depends on greater production, lower costs, and general efficiency.

KUBICZEK SPEAKS ON ECONOMIC SITUATION

LD280035 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] The economic situation of the country was the topic of a press conference held by Franciszek Kubiczek, the first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers Planning Commission. Better economic results have been noted over the last 3 years. Beneficial changes have been made, especially in the production of electrical engineering products. Work productivity is increasing and material usage is falling. Not all enterprises, however, are functioning appropriately. The running of 32 enterprises has been handed over to supervisory boards and 3 are on the verge of announcing bankruptcy. There are more foodstuffs on the market. The abolition of meat ration cards is not envisaged for this year, though the card-allocated norms will be increased in the next months. Speaking of the very tight fuel and energy situation, Minister Franciszek Kubiczek informed about the purchase of crude oil in the West. On the other hand, he denied rumors about the abolition, this year, of petrol ration cards.

MINISTRY ANNOUNCES INCREASED MEAT RATION FOR APRIL

LD280001 Warsaw PAP in English 2318 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] Warsaw, March 27: the Ministry of Home Trade and Services has announced a one-time increase in meat rations in April of 0.5 kg. Thus the quantity of meat available under the system of coupons will amount next month to 3 kg instead of the regular 2.5 kg.

OFFICIALS EXAMINE POLISH DEBT SITUATION

LD210052 Warsaw PAP in English 2122 GMT 20 Mar 86

[Text] Warsaw, March 20: "The agreement initialled with the Paris Club concerns the rescheduling of repayment of some 2.4 billion dollars, in this number 550 million dollars as the unpaid 1985 interest," director of the Foreign Department in the Finance Ministry Zbigniew Karcz told evening daily EXPRESS WIECZORNY today.

Elaborating on the debt-related problems and Polish prospects to overcome them, he said among other things: The fact that we have been negotiating with creditors since 1981 and that the rescheduling of interest repayments has turned out to be possible eloquently confirms our willingness to live up to our liabilities. If our export-oriented measures will have appropriate dynamics, we may get our breath again even before 1990. Without the influx of new capital, without getting fresh loans, there can be no talk about economy restructuring, its modernization and, in consequence, upgrading the exportability of Polish products and services.

(This is true) under the condition, however, that every single dollar in the imports of new machines and technology will earn us 1.5-2 dollars in the exports of Polish-made goods. Some part of Polish society represents the opinion that this may lead to the depletion of the home market. But the whole world thinks the other way: the bigger exports, the better life for people, the more export goods on the market, Karcz said. None of the states, even the most indebted one, has announced, and I think will ever announce a moratorium on the repayment of debt and interest, the paper quotes Karcz as saying. This would be equal to an economic isolation. It is thus necessary to talk and negotiate, seek the rescheduling of repayments, apply for lower interest rates, try to step up exports to creditor countries. And this is what all debtors do. We are watching with interest the moves by Brazil, Mexico, Peru, or Nigeria, but I do not believe in a front of creditors capable of pressuring on the debtors and leading, for instance, to the annulment of the debts. We can only expect that a slight change in international economic exchange may find reflection in a very liberal approach of rich countries to poor countries. In that case it would be easier for us too to discuss with western creditors numerous questions related to the Polish debt servicing, he said.

Our debts with our CMEA partners are now going beyond 5.6 billion transfer roubles and about 2 billion dollars. This is also a serious burden for Poland's economy but the signed bilateral agreements with the socialist countries involved and the upgoing dynamics of trade allow us to suppose that we can reach equilibrium in the balance of exports and imports by 1990. Joining the IMF may largely help in shaking off the debt burden. The IMF authorities make no political conditions. The IMF membership and, in future, our admittance to the World Bank, would open access to fresh credits for the modernization of Polish industry and farming and, consequently, to greater exportability of Polish products, Karcz told the paper in conclusion.

SOCIOECONOMIC CHANGES IN PZPR PROGRAM REVIEWED

AU180903 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 12 Mar 86 p 3

[Stanislaw Lewicki article: "Horizons of the Year 2000"]

[Excerpts] Right now the rhythm of life in Poland is determined by talks on the PZPR program, which we are all helping to shape. In this draft document we see most of all a collection of rules of conduct concerning cardinal political and economic issues. Therefore, the party's economic strategy viewed from the perspective of the year 2000 gives the program many important features. These determine Poland's socioeconomic development in the future. When viewed realistically, these features give a picture of the country's development possibilities.

The draft program divides the period 1986-2000 into two stages, as it were. The first period involves the performance of tasks scheduled for the second half of the 1980's. The prime feature of this period will be the elimination of the effects of the sociopolitical upheavals and economic crisis phenomena that occurred in 1980 and 1981. This development phase will be marked by a further consolidation of socialism -- a system of social justice and people's rule. The cycle of reforms which are being consistently implemented in order to improve the functioning of the administrative and economic system should be seen in the light of this.

The draft program foresees that the successful performance of the tasks during the first period will allow progress in the 1990's. Both periods should be characterized by accelerated development. Today's rate of socioeconomic growth cannot be a cause for satisfaction in the future. The main objective during the final years of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st will be to raise society's standard of living.

This will take place at the same time as profound socialist transformations, visible most of all in the structure of the state and its economy, and in the Polish people's sociocultural assets.

Already today, most of society is justifiably convinced that only a socialist system permits a combination of material and social progress on the one hand, and people's rule and social justice on the other. The final propagation of this constructive conviction and its confirmation in current socialist practice is the basic directive for the coming years. There is no doubt that this issue will be common to both periods. Even so, each of these periods will possess its own characteristics.

The program foresees the return of universal economic equilibrium in 1986-90. We remember how the destabilization in all spheres of socioeconomic life at the beginning of the 1980's led to a crisis situation whose gradual elimination was only possible because of the decision taken on 13 December 1981. This aspect of history should also be taken into account during current citizens' duties. This applies especially to the economic sphere, and it creates an obligation, as it were, for honest production effort.

During the first period it is necessary to attain the level of national income and consumption that we had at the end of the 1970's. However, this growth should be accompanied by an improvement in the quality of production and in the structure of the economy. The draft PZPR program also highlights the need to make full use of the growth factors that possess primary importance for intensive development.

In the second period, at the end of the 20th century, one can foresee a rise in consumption of almost 50 percent per person. But at the same time this will demand a 75-percent rise in the national income. Simultaneously, and as part of the policy of intensive development, the productivity indicator would rise in the region of 60 to 70 percent. The material-intensiveness and energy-intensiveness of the national income would also fall by an average of 30-40 percent.

Without a doubt, the socioeconomic tasks contained in the draft are not easy. Nevertheless, these are goals that have been laid down in a realistic and rational way. The talks on the program are bound to cover these topics and simultaneously enrich them with new contents.

The party is presenting its socioeconomic program to society in a clear and understandable way. Its contents are clear and objective. The battle for a totally modern economy will certainly not be easy. In the first instance it will demand a good planning base and an efficient management system, especially in the field. We have cadres like this in general. However, their distribution and mobility could be considerably improved.

Uniting society around the economic goals and tasks of the draft PZPR program will be the best guarantee for intensive development. The constructive and innovative idea of accelerated development contained in the document may be the key to resolving many thorny issues. The present talks will certainly highlight those values that best suit the firm majority of the Polish people.

## ATTEMPTS TO SMUGGLE PROPAGANDA MATERIAL NOTED

LD280047 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] Propaganda aggression conducted by centers in the West hostile to Poland is continuing. There have been many such examples during recent years. Publications and leaflets of an antistate nature supplied from the West have one aim: to cause public unrest in the country.

Printing equipment and materials were smuggled in parcles labeled as gifts. The senders were usually anonymous benefactors from circles against the normalization of internal relations in Poland. The smuggling attempts were foiled by the Polish customs authorities. However, this has not discouraged the senders.

On March 20, at the crossing point at Swinoujscie, another attempt to smuggle publications and literature of a political nature into Poland was uncovered. Also over 150 cassettes of similar content were seized. Everything was hidden in the false bottom of a Mercedez car. The perpetrators, three FRG citizens were allegedly going to Krakow as tourists. By the decision of the regional prosecutor at Swinoujscie all three have been temporarily arrested. The investigation is carried out by the investigation department of the Security Service of the Voivodship Office of Internal Affairs in Szczecin under the supervision of the voivodship prosecutor's office.

MONUMENT ERECTED TO POPIELUSZKO IN GDANSK CHURCH

AU280744 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 0729 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Gdansk -- Yesterday a mounment for father Jerzy Popieluszko, who was murdered by secret police officials, was unveiled in Gdanksk's Brigitta Church. More than 2,000 believers, including workers' leader Lech Walesa, attended the festive event.

In the sermon, Walesa's confessor, Jankowski, recalled the martyr's death of Popieluszko and denounced the oppression of the banned independent "Solidarity" trade union.

COMPARISON OF JOINT POLISH-SOVIET COMMUNIQUE

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish on 19 March carried on page 2 text of the joint communique issued on the occasion of E.A. Sheverdnadze's visit to Poland. The TRYBUNA LUDU text has been compared with Moscow PRAVDA Russian version published in the 19 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page F 2, and found to be identical.

LUMEA CONDEMS U.S.-LIBYAN CONFRONTATION

AU271314 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1307 GMT 27 Mar 86

["Peace in Jeopardy" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 27/3/1986 -- The Romanian foreign policy weekly "LUMEA" of March 27 considers the attack of the Sixth U.S. Fleet in the Mediterranean on units in the territory of Libya as a threat to peace. Such acts of recourse to force as well as the recent U.S. attack can but mount tension on a regional and international plane, with unforeseeable consequences for world peace and security, the weekly shows underlining that the recent incidents produced in a potentially explosive, sensitive area affected by many unsolved problems are apt to complicate and deteriorate still more the situation. As Romania has more than once emphasized, the recourse to military confrontation and aggression, and the violation of the norms of interstate relations are highly noxious, with highly destabilizing effects that poison the international atmosphere.

Absention, constructive approach to questions, exclusively peaceful, negotiated settlement of differences, prevalence of reason and dialogue are the only means, verified in practice, of solving conflicts and litigious issues, of breaking the deadlock in the relations among some states and in a real international security-building process, the weekly points out.

FOREIGN TRADE ENTERPRISE'S PERFORMANCE NOTED

AU261423 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0950 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 25/3/1986 -- The Romanian foreign trade enterprise "Mecanoexport-Import" does business with over 600 companies from 60 countries of the world. Its list of exportables includes a wide range of products manufactured by 50 Romanian factories and enterprises, many of which (Bucharest's "23 August", "Electroputere" of Craiova, "Progresul" of Braila and the Railway Cars factory of Arad) are front-ranking units of Romania's Machine-Building Industry. "Mecanoexport-Import" mainly exports rolling stock (diesel-hydraulic, diesel-electric and electric locomotives in a power range up to 5,100 hp.), various types and sizes of freight cars (including special ones of 65 tons, for cereal transport), passenger and dining cars (for all types of gauges), trams, trains, and underground cars, construction equipment and plant, lifting and transport equipment, engines and air compressors. Over 1970-1985 alone, "Mechanoexport-Import" exported, among others, about 120,000 freight cars of various types, more than 3,000 passenger cars, 1,500 diesel-hydraulic, diesel-electric and electric locomotives to scores of countries, such as Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Brazil, Bulgaria, the People's China, Czechoslovakia, Gabon, the GDR, Greece, Indonesia, Iraq, Iran, Mexico, Mozambique, Nigeria, the Philippines, Poland, Peru, Syria, Sri Lanka, the USA, the USSR and Vietnam. The Romanian Company has also delivered a broad spectrum of construction equipment and plant (excavators, loaders, travelling and tower cranes, air compressors, mixers, asphalt-casting machines, scrapers, a.o.) to countries such as France, the FRG, Indonesia, the Netherlands, Italy, Poland, Portugal, Turkey, Hungary, a.o.

"Mecanoexport-Import" is ready to offer its clients rolling stock repair workshops, also performing assembly operations; it draws up projects and lends knowhow, as well as other technical and engineering services, it grants technical assistance in those areas.

GORBACHEV ACTION ON U.S.-LIBYA EVENTS ANALYZED

LD271616 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] Judging by the 2-day lull in the Gulf of Sidra and the start of the verbal duel between Reagan and Al-Qadhdhafi, it seems that the danger of a U.S.-Libyan clash is now over. The United States failed to achieve what it wanted, but succeeded in consolidating Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's position.

As could have been expected, the United States rejected Mikhail Gorbachev's proposal that the United States and the Soviet Union withdraw their fleets from the Mediterranean. At the dinner given in honor of Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid, Gorbachev described the U.S. action in the Gulf of Sidra as a challenge to the entire peace-loving world public and as a violation of a generally accepted civilized relationship.

It is clear that Gorbachev's denunciation was not excessively sharp, which could be interpreted as Moscow's desire to see the conflict between Libya and the United States finished and forgotten as soon as possible. It does not suit Moscow at the moment to exacerbate its relations with Washington, and there is also the question of what the Soviet Government really thinks about the Libyan decision to extend its territorial waters to 200 miles.

According to information coming from the United States, which has not been either confirmed or denied, Moscow was informed beforehand about the U.S. 6th Fleet intention to cross the so-called "line of death" in the Gulf of Sidra so as to reiterate its right to free navigation in international waters. In any case, Moscow could not react any more sharply to the U.S. provocation, since it remained unusually restrained when the two warships from the 6th Fleet recently ventured into Soviet territorial waters off the Crimean coast. Of course, this does not mean that Moscow is not evaluating all the provocative U.S. moves, and that this would have no effect on overall relations between the two superpowers.

In this specific instance Moscow could not make any substantial promises to Al-Qadhdhafi since it was aware of the dangers of any rash engagement on its part in the Libya-U.S. conflict. Time will probably show that Moscow was right, all the more so since its involvement would have unforeseeable repercussions on a wider scale. On the other hand, it would be no good if Washington is to interpret this as weakness on the part of Moscow, particularly now at the time of the preparations for the next Reagan-Gorbachev meeting.

The United States has gained nothing as a result of its action in the Gulf of Sidra. It could even be said that they succeeded in consolidating Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's position in the Arab world and, probably, beyond. Al-Qadhdhafi has demonstrated a surprising degree of calm and courage, a possibility the United States did not expect. This will probably have some kind of effect on future U.S. behavior, since it is logical to assume that it will learn relevant lessons from the worldwide reaction to its action in the Gulf of Sidra. It is true to say that the United States did receive support from some of its allies for its attempt to challenge Al-Qadhdhafi's decision to extend its territorial waters, but not for the measures it took to do so.

On the other hand, the United States is taking the risk of jeopardizing its relations with the Arab world and of gaining nothing in return. If, as has been reported, Washington does decide to withdraw the 6th Fleet from the Gulf of Sidra, it certainly will not be out of regard for Al-Qadhdhafi, but because it has realized that the entire operation was a flop. Of course, the danger is not yet over since U.S. behavior is so unpredictable.

In any case, the United States is not so much interested in the free navigation in the Gulf of Sidra as it is in Al-Qadhdhafi's head. It is not likely that it will give up this goal that easily.

TRIPOLI ASSESSMENTS ENVISAGE 'NEW WAVE OF VIOLENCE'

LD271610 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1320 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Dejan Lukic report]

[Text] Tripoli, March 27 (TANJUG) -- According to all political and military assessments here, the Libyan-U.S. confrontation in the Gulf of Sidra has a strategic importance and is viewed as the beginning of a new wave of violence started by the U.S. attack, though its alleged objective was quite different.

As far as it can be ascertained at the moment, the violence will have two targets -- one directed against U.S. interests wherever they might be and the other, against so-called Arab reactionary regimes which are here considered accomplices in the U.S. aggression.

Demolish everything American, destroy their spy nests -- embassies and consulates -- blow up arab oil installations which supply fuel to the aggressor's factories, planes and ships -- this is how Libyan Radio today summed up the mood in the country after all lines have been crossed in the Gulf of Sidra and all options opened, particularly the worst.

The newspaper JAMAHIRIYA today warned that Libyan suicide squads will penetrate into the White House. When the statements are cleared of the emotional, what remains is still a serious warning that attacks will be carried out regardless of the price.

Libya suffered human and material losses through U.S. aircraft attacks on Libyan ships and installations in the Surt area. Three planes which high military circles here still claim to have been downed, fell into the sea hit, some say, by Libya, and others, by Soviet experts working on the SAM five missile launching pads, along with Libyan crews.

It has not been officially confirmed, but it has been unofficially accepted, that a Libyan rocket boat has been hit. Eye-witnesses which were there when the incident occurred claim that eight sailors were killed, four are missing and a number were wounded.

SFRY SIGNS TRADE AGREEMENTS WITH CUBA, PANAMA

LD271020 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2117 GMT 24 Mar 86

[Text] Belgrade, March 24 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Secretary for Foreign Trade Dr Milenko Bojanic today returned from visits to Cuba and Panama.

In Cuba, the first long-term agreement on the exchange of goods and services for the 1986-1990 was signed. The visit passed in a working and friendly atmosphere.

In Panama, Bojanic had talks with ministers in charge of economic questions on possibilities of further promotion of the cooperation between the two countries. The trade agreement between Yugoslavia and Panama, signed 1971, was renewed during the visit.

VLAJKOVIC DEPARTS FOR DPRK, PRC VISIT

LD281046 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0852 GMT 28 Mar 86

Belgrade, March 28 (TANJUG) -- President of the Yugoslav Presidency Radovan Vlajkovic left here this morning on official visits to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and China at the invitation of President Kim Il-song and Li Xiannian respectively.

Vlajkovic and top officials of the two countries will discuss the possibilities of promoting bilateral cooperation and topical international issues.

DEFENSE COMMITTEE FAVORS INVOLVEMENT IN 'EUREKA'

LD271126 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1335 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Mar (TANJUG) -- The Committee for National Defence of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber today supported, after a number of suggestions and remarks, a draft strategy of the technological development of the country.

During a discussion, emphasis was placed on the need to clearly define organizational solutions at federation level in the final version of the strategy, in order to secure the organized and effective implementation of the tasks planned in this field. It is necessary to work fast because technological developments are becoming an increasingly important factor in economic and social development, and also for the sake of the country's defense, said Lt Col Gen. Avgust Vrtar, president of the Council for Scientific Work of the SFRY Armed Forces.

The delegates expressed their wish to include Yugoslav science and economy in the "Eureka" program and the comprehensive program of CEMA in an organized and cooperative way.

ZAGREB COMMENTS ON VOTE ON CHAMBER PROCEDURES

LD272005 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 1800 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Dusko Mandic Commentary]

[Text] The delegates in the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly have not had such an exciting voting session on vital issues as they had today for a long time. When, at the close of the session, the issue of changes and ammendments to the procedural rules of this Chamber and the rules for the joint work of both chambers came up, a decision had to be taken on whether some interesting new elements would be introduced into Assembly procedures.

A group of delegates put forward an amendment according to which the president and the members of the Federal Executive Council would be elected by secret ballot. At the same time it was proposed that decisions should be made by secret ballot on the confidence or lack of confidence in the president and members of the Federal Executive Council, according to this proposal the president of the SFRY Assembly would also be elected by secret ballot. The arguments of the group of delegates did not receive the necessary majority of votes. However, the results of the voting show how exciting it all was.

There were 54 votes in favor of the proposal and 55 delegates voted against it, with 7 abstentions from delegates present, so that the proposal was not passed and election to these positions will remain, as it has been up until now, public. We said delegates present, because it is easy to see that it is a question of precisely one-quarter of the votes. In other words this chamber has 220 delegates and during the voting only 116 of them were present in the hall. This means, in fact, that only six delegates tipped the balance in favor of a quorum -- and let us recall, we have already talked about the weakness and inefficiency of the conduct of the sessions of the chamber -- so the proposal was rejected practically by the number of votes which reprsents exactly one-quarter of all members of the Federal Chamber. This then, is how the quorum majority can be a deceptive category, even when it is a question of such important issues as public or secret voting. This then is an occasion when delegates, when they talk about the implementation of their own decisions, can point a finger at themselves to show who is in fact guilty of many failures.

DEFENSE SECRETARIAT BODY DISCUSSES SHORTCOMINGS

LD271131 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1900 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Mar (TANJUG) -- In the last 4 years, communists and LC organizations in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense have achieved significant results in the further development, technical modernization, combat readiness and consolidation of the moral-political unity of the Yugoslav People's Army and the armed forces. This among other things, was stressed by Kemal Korajlic, chairman of the Committee of the LCY Organization in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense at its eighth conference held today in the Yugoslav People's Army Club in Belgrade.

During this time, it was said, communists played a prominent role in the all-party debate on the proposed conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee session. The participants in the meeting critically assessed their work and political activity. In that context they emphasized the results achieved, but at the same time pointed to some of the shortcomings in the implementation of LCY policy in the spheres of all-people's defense, social self-protection, and the combat training of the Yugoslav People's Army. The need was therefore stressed for communists, LC organizations, and organs in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense to be trained more speedily for more efficient ideopolitical activity in the coming period. To this end the system of leading and commanding the Armed Forces must continue to be promoted.

Reference was also made to the problems encountered in Marxist education, in training communists for more efficient ideopolitical activity, and in the efforts to enhance self-protection, alertness and security. The results achieved unequivocally indicate that these issues were in the focus of attention of communists and their organization in the past period. The communists also spoke about their daily tasks, discipline, human relations, the working and moral image of communists, economizing and rational management, and also about other issues of importance for the moral-political unity and combat readiness of the armed forces' units and commands. It was agreed that the country is going to the 13th LCY Congress ready and determined to implement the policy of the LCY and Comrade Tito's ideas in a responsible and effective way.

Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense; Georgije Jovicic, president of the Committee of the LCY Organization in the Yugoslav People's Army; and Slobodan Milosevic, president of the Belgrade LC City Committee took part in the work of the conference.

## STOJANOVIC ADDRESSES SERBIAN LC CC SESSION

LD271454 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0934 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 24 Mar (TANJUG) -- Further changes in the economic system and the development of the economy and socio-economic relations on the basis of the fundamental orientations of the LCY, the Constitution and the long-term program of stabilization, should be established as the most important tasks of the Serbian LC in the period after the 10th Congress. In the present phase of socio-economic development, the main direction of change, for which communists in the LC organs must fight, must primarily be the complete foundation of the economic system and the behavior of organizations of associated labor on economic laws.

This was stressed in an introductory speech explaining the preliminary draft of the resolution of the 10th Congress of the Serbian LC by Dr Ivan Stojanovic, member of the Central Committee Presidium, at today's session of the LC Central Committee of this republic. Emphasizing increased production and productivity as the most concrete task of all Communists, he added that the stance of the Serbian LC is also that the struggle for the unity of the Yugoslav market is not only a condition for bringing down inflation, but also one of the main imperatives for overall economic stabilization. In their actions in the period after the congress, the LC and other socialist forces will have to break down the dominance of narrow and fragmented interests over common and general interests, phenomena of isolationism in the economy and the autarkic development of parts of the SFRY. All this has to be contributed to by a far more rapid removal of price disparities.

Changes in the development of the economy and socio-economic relations are not possible, however, without solutions in the political system which, according to Stojanovic, will overcome excessive normativism, formalism, voluntarism, and slowness and blockages in decision-making from organizations of associated labor to the federation. In this context he drew attention to the parts of the preliminary draft resolution which seek an adequate system of political responsibility, avoidance of formalism and normativism in decision-making in associated labor, and changes in constitutional and other solutions which have complicated and formalized the delegate organizational mechanism and led to hypertrophy of the administrative apparatus.

Commenting on the stances in the preliminary draft of the resolution on relations in the federation, Stojanovic said that the Serbian LC will reject any attempt at establishing bureaucratic centralism and unitarism, but that it is also opposed to republican and provincial isolationism and statism, particularist and separatist aims, the weakening of the role of the federation and its organs. The Serbian LC considers that in the whole process of adopting regulations in the federation, the range of questions decided on by unanimity should be narrowed to those concerning the foundations of equality between nations and nationalities. It is also essential to exclude consensus from the process of adopting certain regulations.

Referring to ideological trends, Stojanovic emphasized that the LC must note more clearly that enemies of socialism exist in our society, and not only in the sphere of the ideological struggle, and that anti-communism is on the increase. Freedoms should not be misused for the struggle against socialism. There are even members of the LC who have taken up theses on the advantages of bourgeois democracy and almost have a nihilistic attitude toward the possibilities and prospects for self-managing socialist democracy. The extreme left wing is becoming an ally of the right. There are several institutions, in particular in publishing activities, in which it seems that there are more nationalists, unitarists, and other enemies of socialist self-management than there are fighters for communism, socialism and progress. This situation must be fundamentally changed.

The pronounced increase in nationalism is particularly worrying, Stojanovic warned. The unfavorable trends in intra-national relations are a blow to socialism, stability, and the development of society. The causes of the worsening of intra-national relations must be completely removed. Problems in realizing unity and togetherness in the federation and the republic are hastening the worsening of intra-national relations. The rights of nations to national identity and sovereignty must be more clearly distinguished from nationalism, the inciting of national hatred, and preaching and practicing national exclusiveness. The LC must, above all, rid itself of those of its members who manifest, support, or facilitate nationalistic behavior.

Stojanovic identified the most serious consequence of the disrupted intra-national relations in the SR of Serbia and the SFRY as the continual process of emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo. The creation of conditions for the secure life of all in Kosovo, prevention of nationalistic and irrendentist activities by Albanian nationalists, the struggle to identify the character and the aims of hostile activity, the removal of cases of routine formalistic, verbalistic, and opportunistic attitudes toward emigration, the punishment of all those who put pressure on citizens of Serbian or Montenegrin nationality, and so on: these are important tasks which are still facing the LC.

The Serbian LC must also wage a struggle to eliminate phenomena of Serbian and Montenegrin nationalism and attempts from nationalist platforms to misuse problems in intra-national relations. This, Stojanovic noted in conclusion, is particularly the task of communists who work in the spheres of cultural creativity and information.

Dr Mirjana Pajvancic, the first participant in the discussion, supported the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee Presidium's amendments to the draft resolution and said, in connection with the introduction of the chamber of associated labor in the SFRY Assembly, that this decision would significantly contribute to the realization of class and national unity in the Yugoslav federation.

Dusan Kocoljevac made critical remarks on the retaining of the state monopoly over establishing the prices of basic raw materials and energy, and as an illustration gave a slow reaction to changes in oil prices.

According to Aleksandr Mitrovic, we are still running away from the economic coercion, considering it to be against self-management. For this reason incentive to work in a more rational way is decreasing and the way in which salary scales have recently been drawn up not only fails to provide incentive to work harder, but also becomes one of the more serious elements of inflation-oriented policy.

Members of the Serbian LC Central Committee received in today's session 23 amendments to the draft resolution by the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee. The first amendment stresses that the introduction to the resolution should express the essence of the orientation and stands of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, that is, the program of the Serbian LC, on topical issues regarding the realization of relations on which unity and fellowship in Serbia are based. (This program is otherwise expected to be adopted as a separate document at the 10th Serbian LC Congress.)

This amendment, as well as the majority of other amendments of the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee Presidium, was accepted at the proposal of a Central Committee working group. The Central Committee also endorsed a list of 20 candidates for 15 delegates elected from the Serbian LC to the LCY Central Committee.

The Central Committee also endorsed a list of candidates for Serbian LC dleegates to the Sociopolitical Chamber of the Serbian Assembly. They are: Tomica Raicevic, Milenko Bojanic, Vlada Pantic, Stojan Spanic, Zika Radojlovic, Savo Savatic, Borisav Srebric, Milic Jovanovic, Dimitrije Radeljic, Branislav Ikonic, Miodrag Bogdanovic, Milos Sindjic, Ivan Belosevski, Marija Antunovic, Milica Dejanac, Pavel Krtenic, Milenko Odavic, Karolj Vekonj, Bogdan Kavazovic, Milan Seslija, Afrim Deva and Borisav Jovic.

The Central Committee established a final account of funds for the activity of the Serbian LC Central Committee and the fund for additional resources of the Serbian LC for last year, and at the end of today's session endorsed a draft agenda for the 10th Serbian LC Congress.

As already announced, the next Serbian LC session is convened for 14 April to discuss the development of intranational relations in Serbia and a proposal of candidates for SErbian LC organs.

## CROATIAN SECURITY OFFICIAL DISCUSSES NATIONALISM

LD280915 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1201 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Zagreb 27 Mar (TANJUG) -- The situation in public peace and order in the SR of Croatia in 1985 was favorable. In addition to the official internal affairs organs, considerable contribution to such a state of affairs was made by all the organized subjects of our society and the system of self-protection as well as citizens themselves.

This was stated by Vilim Mulc, member of the republic's Executive Council and secretary for internal affairs of the SR of Croatia, in a report on the security situation in Croatia in 1985 and during the first months of 1986, which he presented at the joint session of the Croat Assembly's three chambers: the Chamber of Associated Labor, the Sociopolitical Chamger, and the Chamber of Municipalities.

Noting some of the features which characterize the political-security situation in the republic, Mulc stressed that to a considerable extent the security situation reflects the overall social trends and, in particular, the economic situation in the country. According to Mulc the situation as it is provides fertile ground for the activity of those forces whose aim it is to destroy our system of socialist self-management. This probably is the reason why, in 1985 and at the beginning of this year, the activity by the internal enemy, hostile emigres, and foreign intelligence services intensified, and why some other forms of crime were on a slight increase. These trends come as no surprise since they are a logical consequence of the situation on the internal scene, which is also affected by all the negative trends and conflicts in international relations.

Mulc went on to stress that despite all the positive results achieved in overcoming difficulties, opponents of our system still succeeded in creating the sense of defeatism and lack of prospects among the working people and citizens, which has had considerable consequences.

Taking advantage of the tendencies mentioned above, Croat nationalists are also taking actions designed to compromise the LCY and the constitutionally established social order. According to Mulc this manifests itself in the form of writing slogans of hostile content and as open public activities from hostile positions in various circumstances and forms. The analysis of this kind of behavior by Croat nationalists has indicated that they, in cooperation with other factions of the internal enemy, are hoping to create a right-wing opposition on the territory of the SR of Croatia and even throughout the SFRY.

The wave of Croatian nationalism, Mulc stressed, has also had an effect on a section of the young as well as the older generation, which has traditionally been under the influence of such hostile ideologies. The number of flagrant hostile nationalist incidents involving young people is on the increase. Such incidents have happened in schools and public places. On occasion these incidents occur under the influence and indoctrination of clerico-nationalist factors, and sometimes they are instigated by pro-Ustasha and other nationalist structures. Partially, these incidents happen as a result of young people's revolt against their unfavorable position both in institutions of education and in society in general.

At the same time, Mulc emphasized, activity from the positions of Serbian nationalism is characterized by the tendency to revive and disseminate the thesis about the anti-Serbian policy in the SFRY and in the SR of Croatia, about the inequality of the Serbian nation in Croatia and the attempts to jeopardize its position and assimilate it. In this context views are being put forward to the effect that the socialist revolution made the position of the Serbian nation even worse.

A significant part of Mulc's report was devoted to terrorism. More effective opposition to international terrorism and the terrorism which hostile emigre groups direct against our country calls for continuous training of all subjects of social self-protection, and especially the internal affairs organs, both in organizational and cadre matters and in professional and technical areas, he said.

Mulc also warned of the tendency toward an increase in hostile public activities, such as the more serious and group kinds typified by manifestations of excesses in the past year at sporting events and in educational institutions. He noted that among those charged there were an increasing number of young offenders, largely pupils and some anti-social persons with clearly identified ideological orientations, from crude nationalism, Ustasha and Chetnik affiliations, to clerico-nationalism. Likewise it is noticeable that most slogans are written from Ustasha positions, and from positions of Croatian and Serbian nationalism, which have at the same time registered the most prominent increase.

Speaking about the crime situation and trends, Vilim Mulc stressed that in the past year, and in the first few months of this year, the many successive years of its increase had been halted, which is the result of the measures and activities of all subjects and self-protection. All, or a large percentage, of the more serious and socially dangerous criminal acts had been resolved: Murders, for example, in 98 percent of the cases, thefts in 73.6 percent, and robberies in 85.7 percent, and so on.

Although a fall in economic crime of 3.7 percent was recorded last year, in comparison with 1984, Vilim Mulc added, it still comprises a significant component in the overall number of criminal acts. In detecting and reporting criminal acts of economic crime in 1985, the subjects of self-protection in work organizations played a very active part, which is very positive and should be further encouraged.

The Croatian republican secretary for internal affairs also referred to the illegal drugs trade, which is on the increase. At the end of last year in the SR of Croatia there were about 4,000 registered drug addicts, with a tendency toward a further increase; eight fatalities were recorded. Vilim Mulc also emphasized that last year a high degree of personal security and security of the property of foreign and domestic visitors was achieved. Despite the increased number of visitors, the number of criminal acts committed against tourists has declined. This is primarily thanks to working people and citizens, that is, the entire system of social self-protection.

The republican secretary for internal affairs of Croatia also warned of the increasing number of fires, explosions and accidents, saying that the state of affairs in this area is still unsatisfactory. He illustrated this view with the fact that last year in the SR of Croatia 2,994 fires were recorded, or 34 percent more than in 1984, and material damage increased by as much as 297 percent, amounting to 6 billion dinars. At the same time 54 people lost their lives in fires and 287 were injured.

Following the joint session, the delegates of the assembly chambers continued their work at separate sessions, with a debate on the work of the Croatian Assembly and its organs in the past period and on various proposed republican laws. Following a lively and at times very sharp debate, the delegates in the Chamber of Associated Labor approved a report presented to the assembly by the community of the Electric Power Industry of Croatia and the self-managing community of interests of electricity consumers on questions of the continuation of the construction of the Plomin 2 thermoelectric power station. The power station will use Raska coal, which is very rich in sulphur. The report was also approved at the assembly Chamber of Municipalities.

The delegates did not back down from their demand that the power station, which is situated next to one of the most scenic parts of the Adriatic, should only be built with installations for desulphurization, which was adopted in this chamber at the end of last year. In fact, the promise of the investors that installations for desulphurization would be constructed to protect the environment from pollution was accepted, but this will probably be somewhat after the thermoelectric power station itself is built and commissioned.

## BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA OFFICIAL ON SECURITY SITUATION

LD280925 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1308 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] Sarajevo, 27 Mar (TANJUG) -- Examining a report on the work of the Republican Secretariat for Internal Affairs in 1985, the Bosnia-Hercegovina Assembly, meeting in Sarajevo, positively assessed the security situation and trends in this republic. Dusko Zgonjanin, republican secretary for internal affairs, spoke on this subject at a session of the Sociopolitical Chamber.

Zgonjanin said that there are certain external and internal enemy forces utilizing the present offensively and boldly to undermine and destabilize the constitutional system of Yugoslavia. He stressed that there exist developed tactics and a strategy of counterrevolutionary attacks and other forms of activity. Certain circles abroad, the forces of special warfare, extreme fascist emigres, a reactionary section of the clergy in the country, nationalists of all hues and ideological orientations, adherents to the bourgeois right wing who act inter alia from positions of national hatred and discord, remnants of old class structures of enemy and other fascist elements, have all found a common point of departure with the joint platform of anticommunism.

"Bemoaning and worrying" about the "destruction" of intranational relations is not coincidental, Zgonjanin said. All this is in the context of an attack on brotherhood, unity, and national equality of the nations and nationalities of Bosnia-Hercegovina and Yugoslavia, which often appears in the guise of the "preservation" of national equality. The enemy is attempting to destabilize the multinational community of Bosnia-Hercegovina by various forms of national division and by advocating pure environments, by nationalist manifestations, cases of excesses and acts of vandalism, which, according to Zgonjanin, forms part of the broader strategic orientations and goals of the external enemy aimed against Socialist Yugoslavia.

Hence the "concern" for the working class, the intelligentsia, human and citizens' freedoms; hence the encouragement of young people and children in some places to carry out displays of nationalism; to desecrate graves; sing nationalistic and other hostile songs; glorify the Chetniks, Ustasha, and war criminals; inscribe fascist symbols; and to carry out other forms of hostile activity in Bosnia-Hercegovina. Hence the ideas and slogans about "inequality" of nations in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Bosnia-Hercegovina as a "pure" environment of "Muslim fundamentalists" and so forth, Zgonjanin said.

Zgonjanin said that this activity is illustrated by the fact that of the total number of persons who carried out hostile activity in Bosnia-Hercegovina in 1985, 63 percent were acting from positions of nationalism and cleric-nationalism and, particularly characteristic, making up this number were an almost equal number of Serbian, Muslim, and Croatian nationalists and cleric-nationalists.

Dusko Zgonjanin noted that in Bosnia-Hercegovina in the past year, 209 attacks on internal affairs organs' officers had been registered, 30 percent more than the previous year. Unfortunately, Zgonjanin said, in some public information media more space is given to cases when a policeman causes injury to an offender in the course of duty, defending himself from an attack, than when offenders attack and injure policemen on duty. Of 695 cases of the use of coercion in the past year, this was justifiably applied in 669 cases, while in 26 cases it was a case of exceeding professional powers, and for this proceedings were taken against all these workers. In 17 cases the appropriate disciplinary measures have already been taken, and one worker in the service has had criminal proceedings taken against him. In the past year in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Dusko Zgonjanin noted, for various reasons and with the agreement of the competent structures in the municipalities, 19 municipal secretaries for internal affairs and leading workers have been relieved of their duties and some have been refused an extension of their mandate. All workers of internal affairs organs have been informed of these measures and given the details of each case individually, the errors committed and subsequent measures taken.

Dusko Zgonjanin, member of the Republican Executive Council and Republican secretary of internal affairs, said that in Bosnia-Hercegovina there was a continuing drop in economic crimes in the past year: The number of these criminal acts was down by 17 percent, and the number of persons who participated in them down by 10 percent. Criminal acts of theft registered a decline of 60 percent; illegal trading 35 percent; receiving bribes by 41 percent; issuing uncovered checks by 52 percent; and unethical business activities by 21 percent. The areas most often hit by economic crime, where the damage is always great, are trade, catering, forestry, financial services, and the construction industry.

## BOSNIA LC CENTRAL COMMITTEE PRESIDIUM MEMBERS NOMINATED

AU251703 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Mar 86 p 3

[Text] Sarajevo, 20 Mar (TANJUG) -- The Presidium of the Republican Conference of the Socialist Alliance of Working People of Bosnia and Hercegovina unanimously supported the LCY Central Committee Presidium proposal that the following be nominated for the Presidium of the Republican Central Committee Presidium: Mato Andric, Ivica Blazevic, Petar Dodik, Salko Oruc, Gojko Ubiparip, Nikola Stojanovic, and Arif Tanovic.

The proposal that Munir Mesihovic remain president of the SR of Bosnia Presidency for another term of office was also supported. The ninth member of this organ is the president of the Bosnian LC Central Committee Presidium. Milan Uzelac, current secretary of the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance of Working People, has been made candidate for this post.